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WHERE AND HOW TO EDUCATE OUR SONS.

PRACTICAL POPULAR EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

From the New-York Independent (Editorial.)

In the beautiful city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, has grown up an institution of learning that has acquired such wide-spread reputation, and whose merits are so well established, that it deserves more than ordinary notice. We refer, of course, to EASTMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. The influence this Institution is exerting upon the nation, and the growing favor of PRACTICAL, USEFUL EDUCATION, which is not to be overlooked, will cause the report in this paper to be read by young men, parents and educators in general.

In point of success this College may be classed among the first in the country, if not really first, as it enjoys a regular attendance in all the departments of more than twelve hundred students, representing every loyal State in the Union; and, notwithstanding the large patronage, such is the government and superior management of the entire College, and such is the discipline and good order that prevails at all times in the study departments and in the boarding-houses, as to cause general remark and commendation from citizens and patrons. The great success of this institution may be attributed entirely to its judicious management and the energy and ability of the President, Prof. EASTMAN, in introducing and carrying out a GREAT PRINCIPLE of actual business training, COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE. This novel and preëminent mode of instruction is entirely original with him, and is claimed by him and the many friends of the College to possess merits over every other system ever devised for developing the business capacity of young men and preparing them for active life.

We have had our leaders in every other department of education, and it is gratifying to know that we have one in commercial science.

It is clear to every reflecting mind that our general systems of education have been wanting in that practical character which fits a man for the active duties of every-day business life, and it has been unfortunate that this matter has remained so long neglected. To secure this much-needed reform no man has worked so effectually as Prof. EASTMAN, through the great Business College he represents.

He has instructed hundreds of young men every year with great success, repudiating, as far as wisdom dictated, old systems, and constantly improving upon the new methods, until he has brought out a system of PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION which will work a revolution in this department of education.

As might be expected, imitators of his system of Actual Business Training are springing up in some of the cities, but the various forms and blanks used in giving instruction, are so well secured to him by law, through copy-rights, that they can never meet but with indifferent success—and in no place could it be introduced and carried out so perfectly as here, under the supervision of its author.

The institution is patronized very largely by our most eminent merchants, and not a few of the leading business houses here are indebted to it for valuable assistants in the capacity of accountants, book-keepers, or salesmen. Two young men from this office, who have just received their diplomas there, will enter upon responsible duties in business houses this week, and thus put in practice at once the valuable information they have acquired during their course there. Having watched their progress, we are enabled to indorse the institution understandingly, and commend its superior advantages to parents who have sons to educate. The terms are reasonable, and the student can enter upon a course of study any day in the year.

The reader will have a fair idea of this institution if he can picture to himself Wall-street, with its banks and insurance offices, its exchanges and commercial houses, and the Board of Brokers, the Commercial Exchange, the markets, the telegraphs, transferred to the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and alive with young men, instead of thoughtful men of middle life, and older men still riper in experience.

All necessary information desired may be had by addressing Prof. EASTMAN, the President, at Poughkeepsie.

NOTE.—We give the following, being one of many such testimonials we have received from the large number of Graduates of the College now engaged in the Government Departments at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1864.

Professor H. G. Eastman, President National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that we herewith present you this Testimonial of our high appreciation for the interest you manifested in our behalf, and for the uniform courtesy extended to us while students of your excellent Institution. We are all enjoying honorable and lucrative situations in the different departments of Government in this city, the results of the sound, Practical Business Training received there. We urge most earnestly upon those now in attendance at the College, to give their undivided attention to the principles involved in your Practical Course of Instruction, for that course well mastered, (and they bearing your indorsement,) will insure for them the confidence of the business community, and make their success sure and lasting.

Again thanking you most kindly, and wishing you continued success in your great sphere of Educational Improvement, we remain yours faithfully:

E. I. BOORAEM, Treasury Department of the United States.

W. O. DOUGLASS, Treasury Department of the United States.

C. C. STEVENS, Treasury Department of the United States.

L. H. COLE, Treasury Department of the United States.

LEE LOVERIDGE, Treasury Department of the United States.

C. C. DOUGLASS, Treasury Department of the United States.

WILLIAM BEHRENS, Treasury Department of the United States.

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H. H. WHITE, Paymaster's Department of the United States.

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F. A. JOHNSON, Post-office Department of the United States.

L. H. BRUMMELL, Adjutant-General's office of the United States.

JAMES WRIGHT, Navy Department of the United States.

WILMINGTON.

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT

The Operations of the Land Forces Against Fort Fisher.

WHY THE EXPEDITION FAILED.

Correspondence between Grant and Butler.

SINGULAR AND INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

Full Details of the Inception and Execution of the Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER'S and subordinates' reports of the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C.

As the report of Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER has been published in the papers, I would respectfully request that Gen. BUTLER'S report, with all the papers accompanying it, be also given to the public. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: On the 7th of December last, in obedience to your orders, I moved a force of about sixty-five hundred (6,500) effective men, consisting of Gen. AMES' division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. PAINE'S division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL, to an encampment near Bermuda.

On the 8th the troops embarked for Fortress Monroe.

On the 9th, (Friday,) I reported to Rear-Admiral PORTER that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilmington was ready to proceed.

We waited there Saturday, the 10th; Sunday, the 11th; and Monday, the 12th.

On the 12th, Rear-Admiral PORTER informed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into Beaufort, to take on board ammunition for the monitors.

The expedition having become the subject of remark, fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to divert from it all attention, on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock, I ordered the transport fleet to proceed up the Potomac during the day to Mathias Point, so as to be plainly visible to the scouts and signal men of the enemy on the Northern Neck, and to retrace their course at night and anchor under the lee of Cape Charles.

Having given the navy thirty-six hours' start, at 12 o'clock noon of the 14th, (Wednesday,) I joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry and put to sea, arriving at the place of rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 15th (Thursday.)

We there waited for the navy, Friday, the 16th, Saturday, the 17th, and Sunday, the 18th, during which days we had the finest possible weather and the smoothest sea.

On the evening of the 18th Admiral PORTER came from Beaufort to the place of rendezvous. That evening the sea became rough, and on Monday, the 19th, the wind sprang up freshly, so that it was impossible to land troops, and by the advice of Admiral PORTER, communicated to me by letter, I directed the transport fleet to rendezvous at Beaufort. This was a matter of necessity, because the transports, having coaled and watered for ten days, had already waited that time, to wit: from the 9th (the day on which we were ready to sail) to the 19th.

On the 20th (Tuesday), the 21st (Wednesday), 22d (Thursday), and 23d (Friday) it blew a gale. I was occupied in coaling and watering the transport fleet at Beaufort. The *Baltic*, having a large supply of coal, was enabled to remain at the place of rendezvous with a brigade on board of twelve hundred men, and Gen. AMES reported to Admiral PORTER that he would coöperate with him.

On the 23d, I sent Capt. CLARKE, of my staff, from Beaufort, on the fast-sailing armed steamer *Chamberlain*, to Admiral PORTER, to inform him that on the evening of the 24th I would again be at the rendezvous, with the transport fleet, for the purpose of commencing the attack, the weather permitting.

At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 24th, I came in sight of Fort Fisher and found the naval fleet engaged in bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous, about 1 o'clock.

Through Gen. WEITZEL, I arranged with Admiral PORTER, to commence the landing, under cover of the gunboats, as early as 8 o'clock the next morning if possible—as soon as the firing of the Half Moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries had been silenced. These are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher.

Admiral PORTER was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher. He was then urged, if that were so, to run by the fort into Cape Fear River, and then the troops could land and hold the beach, without the liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboats, the *Tallahassee* being seen in the river.

It is to be remarked that Admiral FARRAGUT even had never taken a fort, except by running by and cutting it off from all prospect of reinforcement, as Fort Jackson and Fort Morgan, and that no casemated fort had been silenced by a naval fire during the war; that if the Admiral would put his ships in the river the army could supply him across the beach, as we had proposed to do FARRAGUT at Fort St. Philip; that at least the blockade of Wilmington would be effectual even if we did not capture the fort.

To that the Admiral replied that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes, if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, for a moment, with the lives of these men. The Admiral declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success.

At 12 o'clock noon of the 25th, (Sunday) Capt. GLESSON, commanding the covering division of the fleet, reported the batteries silenced and his vessels in position to cover our landing. The transport fleet following my flagship stood in within eight hundred yards of the beach and at once commenced debarking. The landing was successfully effected. Finding that the reconnoitering party just landed could hold the shore, I determined to land a force with which an assault might be attempted. Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, who deserves well for his gallantry and conduct, immediately pushed up his brigade within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing the Half Moon Battery and men, who were taken off by the boats of the navy. This skirmish line advanced to within seventy-five yards of the fort, protected by the glacis which had been thrown up in such form as to give cover, the garrison being completely kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, which was very rapid and continuous, their shells bursting over the work with very considerable accuracy. At this time we lost ten men wounded on the skirmish line by the shells from the fleet. Quitting my flagship, I went on board the *Chamberlain*, and run in within a few hundred yards of the fort, so that it was plainly visible. It appeared to be a square, bastioned work, of very high relief, say fifteen feet, surrounded by a wet ditch some fifteen feet wide. It was protected from being enveloped by an assaulting force by a stockade, which extended from the fort to the sea on the one side, and from the marshes of the Cape Fear River to the salient on the other.

No material damage to the fort, as a defensive work, had been done. Seventeen guns bore up the beach, protected from the fire of the navy by traverses eight or ten feet high, which were undoubtedly bomb-proofs. It was easy to maintain the position, but the shells of the navy, which kept the enemy in their bomb-proofs, would keep my troops out. When these ceased falling, the parapet was fully manned.

Lieut. WALLING, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York, pressed up to the edge of the ditch, and captured a flag which had been cut down by a shell from the navy.

It is a mistake, as was at first reported to me, that any soldier entered the fort. An orderly was killed about a third of a mile from the fort and his horse taken.

In the meantime, the remainder of AMES' division captured 218 men and ten commissioned officers of the N. C. Reserves and other prisoners. From them I learned that KIRKLAND'S and HAGOOD'S brigades of HOKE'S division had left the front of the army of the James near Richmond, and were within two miles of the rear of my forces, and their skirmishers were then actually engaged, and that the remainder of HOKE'S division had come the night before to Wilmington, and were then on the march. I also learned that these troops left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th. Knowing the strength of HOKE'S division, I found a force opposed to me outside the works larger than my own. In the meantime the weather assumed a threatening aspect. The surf began to roll in so that the landing became difficult.

At this time Gen. WEITZEL reported to me, that to assault the works, in his judgment and in that of the experienced officers of his command, who held a skirmish line, with any prospect of success, was impossible. This opinion coincided with my own; and much as I regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet the duty was plain. Not so strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during this war; and I had to guide my experience of Fort Hudson with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault and the double assault of Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in an attempt to take a work less strong than Fort Fisher, after it had a continued and fully as severe a fire; and in neither of the instances I have mentioned had the assaulting force in its rear, as I had, an army of the enemy larger than itself.

I therefore ordered that no assault should be made and that the troops should reëmbark. While superintending the preparation of this, the firing of the navy ceased. Instantly the guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and canister swept the place over which the column must have advanced, and the skirmish line was returning. Working with what diligence we could, it was impossible to get the troops aboard before the sea ran so high as to render further embarkation, or even the sending supplies ashore impossible. I lay by the shore until 11 o'clock the next day, Monday, the 26th, when, having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, I gave orders to the transport fleet, as far as they were ready, to sail for Fort Monroe, in obedience to my instructions from the Lieutenant-General.

I learned from deserters and prisoners captured, that the supposition on which the Lieutenant-General directed the expedition, that Wilmington had been denuded of troops to oppose Gen. SHERMAN, was correct; that at the time when the army arrived off Wilmington there was less than 400 men in the garrison of Fort Fisher, and less than 1000 within twenty miles; but the delay of three days of good weather, the 16th, 17th and 18th, waiting for the arrival of the navy, and the further delay from the terrible storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave time for troops to be brought from Richmond, three divisions of which were either there or on the road.

The instructions of the Lieutenant-General to me did not contemplate a siege. I had neither siege trains nor supplies for such a contingency. The existence of possible delay, for which the foresight of the Commander of the armies had provided, had arisen, to wit: the large reinforcement of the garrison, with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment, left me no alternative but to return with my army to the Army of the James.

The loss of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of December, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province even to suggest blame to the navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to be presumed they are sufficient.

I am happy to bring to the attention of the Lieutenant-General the excellent behavior of the troops, officers and men, which was all that could be desired. I am under especial obligations to Capt. GLISSON, of the Santiago de Cuba, for the able and effectual manner in which he covered our landing; to Capt. ALDEN, of the Brooklyn, for his prompt assistance, and the excellent gunnery with which the Brooklyn cleared the shores of all opposers. At the moment of debarkation, Lieut. FARQUHAR, of the navy, having in charge the navy-boat which assisted in the landing, deserves great credit for the energy and skill with which he managed the boats through the rolling surf. Especial commendation is due to Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, and the officers and men of his naval brigade for the organization of his boats and crews for landing, and the untiring energy and industry with which they all labored in reëmbarking the troops during the stormy night of the 7th and the day following. For this and other meritorious service during the campaign, since the 1st of May, which have heretofore been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-General in my official reports, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend Gen. GRAHAM for promotion.

The number of prisoners captured by us was three hundred, including twelve officers, also two heavy rifled guns, two light guns, and six caissons. The loss of the army was one man drowned, two men killed, one officer captured, who accidentally wandered through our pickets, and two more wounded while upon the picket line, by the shells of the navy.

Always chary of mentioning with commendation the acts of my own personal staff, yet I think the troops who saw it will agree to the cool courage and daring of Lieut. SIDNEY B. DEKAY, A. D. C., in landing on the night of the 25th, and remaining and aiding in the reëmbarkation on the 27th. For the details of the landing, and the operations, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Major-Gen. WEITZEL, commanding the troops, and Brig.-Gen. AMES, commanding the division landed, which are hereto appended.

Trusting my action will meet with the approval of the Lieutenant-General, this report is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Dec. 31, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. Turner, Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: In accordance with orders, I moved on the evening of the 7th inst., with about 7,000 men of Gen. AMES' Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. PAINE'S First Division, Twenty-fifth Corps, to the rear of the left of our lines at Bermuda Hundred, and bivouacked for the night at the signal-tower. During the night I received an order from the General commanding to move my command at daylight next morning to Bermuda Hundred, and embark it on transports that would be furnished, and then rendezvous at Fortress Monroe. This was done. We lay there until the 23th inst., waiting for the navy to get ready and the weather to improve.

At 3 o'clock A. M. on the 13th, the transport fleet, by direction of Gen. BUTLER, moved up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Mathias Point, and returned the next day and proceeded to sea, arriving off the rendezvous at Masonboro Inlet on the evening of the 15th. We lay there until the evening of the 18th, when Admiral PORTER arrived. The weather during sixty hours of this period had been perfectly calm and the sea smooth. But on the evening of the 18th there was quite a rough sea, making it impossible for the troops to be landed on the beach. Admiral PORTER was therefore requested to delay his attack until the sea became smooth so that we could coöperate with him. The weather became more stormy, the sea rougher, and on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d it blew a gale, compelling most of the vessels of the transport fleet to seek shelter in Beaufort harbor and get a fresh supply of coal and water.

On the 24th, at as early an hour as possible we left Beaufort harbor for New Inlet, and found, upon our arrival just before dark, the navy engaged in shelling Fort Fisher. Shortly after dark, by direction of the Commanding General, I proceeded on board of the flag-ship in company with Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, A. D. C.; on Gen. GRANT'S Staff, and learned from Admiral PORTER that the powder vessel had exploded at 1.40 A. M., that day, close to Fort Fisher, and that he had commenced the attack at daylight, firing his first shot after 12 M., and that the rebels had replied with little or no spirit to his fire, and he seemed sanguine of an easy capture of the work. I reported this to Gen. BUTLER upon my return, and I was then directed to land a reconnoitering party of about 500 men on the following day, to push as close as possible to Fort Fisher, ascertain its true condition, and to report so that if it were found practicable to assault, all the troops could be landed and the assault made. At half-past six the next morning I saw Admiral PORTER, and arranged with him the details of covering the landing, and also for landing the troops. As soon as all the transports arrived and the preparations were ready, 500 men of the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers and about 50 men of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers of Gen. CURTIS'S brigade of AMES'S division, all under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, were landed on the beach about three miles above Fort Fisher, I also accompanied this body of men in person.

We were covered in our landing by a division of twelve gunboats, under the command of Capt. GLISSON, United States navy, and the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. ALDEN commanding. We were assisted by the boats of these vessels and those of the other vessels. As soon as the landing was made I directed Gen. CURTIS to put his command down the beach as far as he could go. He pushed his skirmish line within a few yards of Fort Fisher, causing, on his way, the surrender of the garrison of Flag Pond Hill Battery. The flag of this battery and the garrison were taken possession of by the navy, immediately after the white flag was raised and before our men, moving at a double-quick, could get up to it. I proceeded in person, accompanied by the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers, within about 800 yards of Fort Fisher, a point from which I had a good view of the work. From what I saw there and before that time, and from what I had heard from what I considered reliable sources, I believed the work to be a square bastioned work. It has a high relief, a wide and deep ditch, excepting on the sea front a glacis, has casemates and bombproofs sufficiently large to hold its garrison. I counted seventeen guns in position, bearing up the beach, and between each pair of guns there was a traverse so thick and so high above the parapet that I have no doubt they were all bombproofs. A stockade run from the northeast angle of the counterscarp of the work to the water's edge, on the sea side. I saw plainly that the work had not been materially injured by the very accurate shell-fire of the navy; and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the bombardment of Fort Jackson, of Vicksburgh, of Charleston, and of Fort Wagner, in all of which instances an enormous and well directed shell-fire has done but little damage; and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the two unsuccessful assaults on Fort Wagner, both of which were made under four times as favorable circumstances as those under which we were placed, I returned, as directed to the Major-General commanding. FOULD him on the gunboat *Chamberlain*, within easy range and good view of the work, and promptly reported to him that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances. After examining it himself carefully he came to the same conclusion, and directed the troops to be reëmbarked. This was accomplished by Tuesday morning. In the interval between my leaving Gen. CURTIS' command and their reëmbarkation, Gen. CURTIS performed several operations, resulting in the capture of seven officers and 220 privates, making a total of nearly 300 prisoners.

Lieut. W. H. WALLING, One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers, is reported as having gone on the parapet of Fort Fisher and captured its flag. He deserves prompt promotion for this act of personal gallantry.

Gen. CURTIS, personally, and his whole command were under my eye, and they all behaved splendidly and deserve commendation.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. JACKSON, Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery on my staff, remained on the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and deserves reward for his gallantry.

I would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of Gens. AMES and CURTIS, for further details.

From these you will see that our total loss was one officer captured, one man wounded in re-embarking, and fifteen men wounded—nearly all the latter by our own naval fire.

The garrison of Flagpond Hill Battery belonged to KIRKLAND'S brigade, of HOKE'S division, and unanimously reported that they left Richmond on the Tuesday previous. From some of these and other prisoners we learn that KIRKLAND'S and HAGOOD'S brigades had already arrived, and that the remainder of HOKE'S division was on the way.

Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, with his command, had charge of our boats and landing materials, and deserves the greatest credit for his industry and energy, in getting these into system and organizing them, and for the efficient services he and his command rendered during the disembarkation and re-embarkation of the troops. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) G. WEITZEL, Major-Gen. Vol.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. AMES.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS, Dec. 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this division since the 7th:

At sunset on the 7th this command, numbering about 3,500 officers and men, left its camp and marched to the left of our lines near the Appomattox River. Early the next morning it moved to Bermuda Hundred, where it embarked in ocean transports.

The First Brigade commanded by Brevet Brig. Gen. A. M. CURTIS, was put on board the steamers *C. Thomas* and *Wybossett*; the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. G. A. PENNIPACKER, on board the steamers *Perrit*, *L. Moore* and *Idaho*, and the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. L. BELL, on board the *Baltic* and *Haze*; the Sixteenth New-York Battery, Capt. LEE, on the steamer *Starlight*.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th the transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe for Mathias Point. Arriving at this point about dark, it turned about and directed its course for Cape Henry. Before getting to sea, it was intercepted and ordered to anchor near the eastern shore. It remained here until about mid-day, when it got under way and went to sea.

We arrived at the rendezvous, 20 miles east of Masonboro Inlet, N. C., on the evening of the 15th. Here we remained until the evening of the 20th, when a storm commenced, which caused most of the transports to put into Beaufort, N. C., for safety. On the morning of the 24th, the fleet, under Admiral PORTER, moved in toward New-Inlet. Hearing that the navy was to open fire on Fort Fisher, I reported to Admiral PORTER that I had with me about 1,000 or 1,200 men, and was ready and anxious to coöperate with him.

On the morning of the 25th all four vessels anchored near the shore about two and a half miles north of Fort Fisher, and immediately began preparations for landing. Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS and 500 of his brigade were the first to land.

During the landing of my Second Brigade I went ashore. Shortly after my arrival the enemy opened a slight infantry fire. This was quickly suppressed by our own skirmishers. Soon after a deserter came in and reported that KIRKLAND'S Brigade of HOKE'S Division was in our front. This man I sent at once to the Major-General commanding the Department.

As soon as Col. BELL'S brigade had landed, I moved with it along the shore to the support of Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, leaving to the troops then ashore and to those rapidly coming, the task of repulsing any attack the enemy might make. Reports indicated a heavy force of the enemy near at hand. It was dusk when I reached the front. I there heard that the First Brigade was to remain where it was until further orders, and that if an attack was made on the fort, the responsibility would rest with the officer in immediate command. At this time I did not know that it had been decided not to attack the fort, and that the troops were to reëmbark upon the report of Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, that he could take the fort. I sent his brigade forward to make the attempt. By the time he reached his position, it was dark, and the navy had almost entirely ceased its fire. The troops which, during the day, had to seek shelter, now boldly manned their guns. Had the attack been made it would have failed. It was not made. An order reached me at this time to return and reëmbark. All returned to the transports except a part of the First Brigade, which, owing to the surf, was forced to remain on shore till the 27th, when the sea had sufficiently subsided to allow its reëmbarkation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men, not only while uncomfortably crowded on shipboard, but when on shore in contact with the enemy. Lieut. H. WALLING, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers, took from the parapets of Fort Fisher its flag. He deserves some adequate reward. Gen. CURTIS recommends that Lieut. WALLING be brevetted Major. I heartily approve it. Col. DAGGETT, commanding the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, captured some 220 prisoners. I inclose Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS' report.

The command is deeply indebted to the Naval Brigade for efficient and hazardous service in taking the troops from the shore through a heavy surf.

We lost one officer, who, by accident, passed through our pickets into the enemy's, and a soldier drowned in the surf. Some ten or fifteen men were wounded. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. AMES,

Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Capt. WHEELER, A. A. G.
To Gen. WEITZEL.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

(Indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. To avoid publicity of the time of sailing and destination of the expedition against Fort Fisher, my orders to Gen. BUTLER to prepare it were given verbally, and the instructions to the commanding officers of the expedition were made by him and submitted to me. I append to the report a copy of Gen. BUTLER'S instructions to Gen. WEITZEL, together with copies of my dispatches, and, instructions to Gen. BUTLER, relative to the expedition. It will be perceived that it was never contemplated that Gen. BUTLER would accompany the expedition, but that Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL was especially named as the commander of it. My hopes of success rested entirely on our ability to capture Fort Fisher, and I had even a hope of getting Wilmington before the enemy could get troops there to oppose us. I knew that the enemy had taken nearly the entire garrison of Wilmington and its dependencies to oppose SHERMAN. I am inclined to ascribe the delay which has cost us so dearly to an experiment. I refer to the explosion of gunpowder in the open air. My dispatches to Gen. BUTLER will show his report to be in error where he states that he returned, after having effected a landing, in obedience to my instructions. On the contrary, these instructions contemplated no withdrawal, or a failure, after a landing was made.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

GEN. BUTLER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. WEITZEL.

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Dec. 6, 1864.

Major Gen. G. Weitzel, Commanding the Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The Major General Commanding has intrusted you with the command of the expedition about to embark for the North Carolina coast. It will consist of about 6,500 infantry, two batteries of artillery and 50 Cavalry. The effective men of Gen. AMES'S division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. PAINE'S division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, will furnish the infantry force, Gen. PAINE is under your orders, Gen. AMES will be ordered to report to you in person immediately.

You will confer with these officers and arrange details, instruct them to select their best men, making your total force about 6,500 men. The chief of artillery, in conference with you, will designate the artillery to be taken. The horses of the batteries, except one horse for each officer and chief of piece, will be left. Take one set of wheel harness. Fifty men of the Massachusetts cavalry will be ordered to report to you. Forty ambulances, (two-hosre,) with the necessary medical stores, have been selected for the expedition, which will be distributed on at least two boats. Take sixty rounds of ammunition on the men, one hundred rounds in boxes to be distributed through the fleet. If your divisions trains do not furnish the necessary amount, the balance required will be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance at the point of embarkation. Three hundred rounds of artillery ammunition per gun will be taken. So much of it as is not contained in limber boxes and caissons will be loaded in booes at the point of embarkation. Let each regiment draw and take with it on transport five days' rations, three days' cooked meat; twenty days' additional will be taken in at Fortress Monroe, distributing it through the fleet. Field-rations only will be taken. Two pack-mules for division and brigade headquarters will be allowed. Mounted officers will take but one horse for personal use.

The Chief Quartermaster has been instructed to furnish 150 mules' harness. It is expected to obtain the animals from the enemy country. The Chief Quartermaster will also furnish a party of wharf-builders and a small amount of material for a landing, &c. Thirty launches will be taken on board at Fortress Monroe. The Chief Signal Officer has been instructed to order signal officers and men to report to you. Lieut. PARSON, with a company of engineer soldiers, will report to you. Five hundred shovels, 250 axes and 100 picks have been prepared. It is expected that the necessary transportation will be ready to-morrow at Deep Bottom.

You will report in person to the Major-General Commanding for further instructions. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) JOHN W. TURNER, Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

H. C. CLARK, Capt. and A. D. C.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for his information, and with the earnest request that he will make any suggestions that may occur to him in aid of the engagement.

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

[Official.]
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

GEN. GRANT URGES HASTE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Nov. 30, 1864.

Major-Gen. Butler:

I have files of Savannah and Augusta papers, by Col. MULFORD, from which I gather that BRAGG has gone to Georgia, taking with him, I judge to be, most of the forces from about Wilmington. It is therefore important that WEITZEL should get off during his absence, and if successful in effecting a landing, he may, by a bold dash, succeed in capturing Wilmington. Make all the arrangements for his departure, so that the navy will not be detained one moment for the army.

Did you order PALMER to make the move proposed yesterday? It is important that he should do so without delay. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

ANXIETY TO SEE THE EXPEDITION OFF.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 4, 1864.

Major-Gen. Butler:

I feel great anxiety to see the Wilmington Expedition off, both on account of the present fine weather, which we can expect no great continuance of, and because SHERMAN may now be expected to strike the seacoast any day, leaving BRAGG free to return. I think it advisable for you to notify Admiral PORTER, and get off without delay, with or without your powder-boat.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

WHERE THE TROOPS SHOULD EMBARK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 6, 1864.

To Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Army of the James:

I had sent you a cypher dispatch before receiving your instructions to Gen. WEITZEL. I think it advisable that all embarkation should take place at Bermuda. The number of intrenching tools, I think should be increased three or four times.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

(Official.)
S. T. BOWERS, A. A. G.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Dec. 5, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, commanding Army of James:

GENERAL: The first object of the expedition under Gen. WEITZEL is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be the capture of Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success, if advantage can be taken of the absence of the great part of the enemy's forces, now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the number and equipment of the expedition, are all right except in the unimportant one of where they embark, and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the main land between Cape Fear river and the Atlantic north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected, whether the enemy hold Fort Fisher or the batteries guarding the entrance to the river, the troops should intrench themselves, and by coöperating with the navy, effect the reduction and capture of those places. These in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built fall into our troops, immediately on landing it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter for after-consideration. The details for the execution are intrusted to you and the officer immediately in command of the troops. Should the troops under Gen. WEITZEL fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the army operating against Richmond without delay.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Official—S. T. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 7, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Butler:

Let Gen. WEITZEL get off as soon as possible. We don't want the navy to wait an hour.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

(Official.) T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Dec 11, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, Fortress Monroe:

Richmond papers of the 10th show that on the 7th SHERMAN was east of Ogeechee, and within 25 miles of Savannah, having marched 18 miles the day before. If you do not get off immediately you will lose the chance of surprising a weak garrison.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 14, 1864.

Major-Gen. Butler, Fortress Monroe:

What is the prospect for getting your expedition started? It is a great pity we were not ten or twelve days earlier. I am confident it would have been successful. Have you heard from PALMER? The Richmond papers give no account of any Federals on the Roanoke or Weldon road south of Weldon.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 31, and Queenstown on the evening of Jan. 1, arrived here yesterday morning.

Later news from America was most anxiously awaited in England, on account of the doubt which existed as to SHERMAN'S operations at Savannah, and the state of affairs in regard to the St. Albans raiders. The Confederate loan continued flat, at a decline of about six per cent. since the receipt of the news by the *Hansa*. At the close, however, it was firmer.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American News—The Difficulty With Canada—Nevada—Petroleum—Railroad Traveling.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

Our news from home comes down to the arrival of SHERMAN before the fortifications of Savannah and the defeat of Hood at Nashville. During the progress of the remarkable march of SHERMAN through Georgia, the rebel organs at Paris and London have continued to argue that it was a forced retreat, that Atlanta was untenable because Hood had broken up SHERMAN'S communications, (you will have seen these extraordinary assertions even in the columns of the London *Times*,) and adopting the gasconade of the Richmond papers, they have promised their readers that the army of SHERMAN was rapidly melting away as it marched along, that it was being destroyed by guerrillas, famine and desertion, and that it would never arrive in sight of the Federal fleet on the Atlantic coast. Now that we see that this march was but a sort of pleasure excursion, or, as the French say, a "military promenade" through the enemy's country, these papers find nothing better to say in extenuation of the imposition they have been practicing on their readers than that "SHERMAN seems to have done nothing more than to march through Georgia without accomplishing any military feat on the way." When a mighty work is being attempted they predict its failure, and when it is accomplished they proclaim it of no importance.

Full accounts of the difficulty between the United States and Canada have been published here, and from such indications as we have seen thus far in the press and elsewhere, it would appear that the Canadian auth

more than all with America. As I have heretofore explained, it would be disastrous to commerce, destructive to manufactures, and might be ruinous altogether. But it has been the prevailing opinion here for three years, that war with England would be in some way the termination of the war in America. There is a powerful party here that would ask nothing better. They believe in the power and resources of the British Empire, and that a "short, sharp and decisive" war between England and America would secure peace and independence to the Southern Confederacy. The *Times*, which, more than any other paper, speaks the real feeling of the Government and governing classes in England, says in effect: "If you want war with England, go ahead. We will do nothing to provoke it; but if you are fools enough to do so, we are ready, and whatever else may result from it, it will secure Southern independence."

Here is a little of the old traditional bluster, no doubt; but a fair pretext for intervention, and striking a blow for the South would be welcomed with joy by thousands. Canada might be lost or not as it happened, but, except as a question of honor and prestige, Canada is of no account. Canada has her own destiny in her own keeping. England will not desert her in the hour of need, but England would not raise a finger to coerce her to remain a colony or appendage of the crown. The loss of Canada, therefore, is not a matter of enough consequence to be a motive for peace. I believe that in spite of the terrible costs of war to England, it could be brought about, and I judge so from the tone of the most friendly Pro-Northern, as well as the most violent Pro-Southern papers. Invade British territory, in accordance with the orders of Gen. DIX, and war would be begun. I do not know the nature of the dispatches sent to Canada by the last steamer, but there is not a British Minister would dare to face Parliament, if they were not in accordance with the instincts and traditions of John Bull.

The last news from America, after all the whittling down of which it was capable, was a terrible shock. SHERMAN safe, Hood defeated, Savannah taken! It was too much for one day. Of course Savannah was safe enough, and Hood had fallen back for strategic reasons; but that SHERMAN had been allowed to reach the Atlantic was sufficiently agravating. Confederate stocks tumbled down eight pounds in three days, it was enough to make the Southern press belligerent. If a newspaper article could be a *casus belli*, the review of the war in the *Times* this morning would be as good a one as ever was offered.

Our mid-Winter in England is occupied with feastings and festivities, pantomimes and joility, while the papers are filled with appeals for the poor, accounts of starvation, and evidences of distress on every side. Enormous as is the expenditure on pauperism and charitable establishments, there is such an utter want of organization that every Winter brings, even in the most prosperous times, a terrible amount of suffering. The genius for organization is wanting, and immense sums are wasted in paying useless officials, and distributed to undeserving objects. Thousands of lazy cormorants fatten on public charity, while the poor are left to starve. All this goes on year after year. There is protest, complaint, agitation, but the old machine moves on in the old ruts, and nothing comes of it. A sweeping revolution now and then would be better than all this impracticable conservatism.

The stars of the drama are back again. Next week we have BOTHERN and Miss BATEMAN. Let me advise any American actor or actress, or performer of any kind, who proposes to come to England for glory and gain, not to be versatile. Let them give their whole powers to doing one thing, playing one part, better than any one else can do it, and success is certain. Division of labor is the great thing. Seem to do one thing well, and stick to it like ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, for instance, who has told one story six times a week for a year; like SOTHERN, who played one part for two years; like Miss BATEMAN, who opens again in *Leah*, &c., &c. One good performance of almost any kind is enough. It is only in small communities that a performer must study variety. A London actor, who plays a trifling part in a stupid farce through a whole season, who has nothing to do except for one hour in the evening, is a strong contrast to the poor utility in a one-horse town, compelled to study, rehearse and play three or four new parts a week, on a small and doubtful salary.

If there is to be war, try and send us Miss KELLOGG before it begins. As you will have all the fighting to do on that side, we should like the music on this.

MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting had been held at Dublin for the purpose of forming an association for the reform of the law of landlord and tenant, and for obtaining the abolition of the Church establishment. The Lord Mayor presided, and there was a large muster of Catholic clergy. A disturbance had been anticipated, but with some slight exceptions the proceedings were quiet and orderly.

The London papers of the 31st review at great length the events of the year 1864. The *Times* speaks of it as another year of tranquil prosperity, added to the most undisturbed period of English history.

The *Daily News* observes that the year which began in anxiety and apprenension, ends with peace and apparent security.

The Board of Trade returns for November show the exports to have been 5¾ per cent. less than in November, 1863, but larger by 23 per cent. than those of the same month in 1862. The exports for the eleven months are 16 per cent. over 1863.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

From the Morning Post—(Official.)

That these "raiders" really come within the terms of the extradition treaty there can, we conceive, be no manner of doubt; although an attempt was made to release them from custody, before the pretext of the badness of the warrants had been set up, on the ground that they were recognized belligerents, whereas the articles of the treaty spoke only of ordinary depredations. Such a pretence will not hold for a moment. The Federals, indeed, quite as much as ourselves, have recognized the Confederates to be belligerents; and they have invariably acknowledged them to be entitled to the rights of war as against the Federals themselves; but war is only war when it is waged either from the open sea, or from territory belonging to the attacking belligerents. If, in the course of the recent Danish war, Prussians had secreted themselves on the shores of Norfolk with the view of making an attack upon Jutland, or *vice versâ*, Danes had proposed an attack upon Prussian seaports from Yarmouth or Hull, we should certainly have arrested them without any special treaty of extradition. Quite irrespectively of this treaty, therefore, we should have been justified in seizing and holding in custody these Confederate "raiders" as disturbers both of international and municipal law. The misdemeanor would be complete without the help of any convention between the two Governments. It is inconceivable, therefore, that the "raiders" should have been set at liberty, if only inasmuch as they had committed a misdemeanor at common law. The treaty, however, went a step further, and provided for the surrender of depredators to the Government at Washington. It never, of course, contemplated such a case as this arising when it was signed, but, nevertheless, it is certain all belligerents lose their belligerent character from the moment that they seek the asylum of neutral States. They are then amenable to the municipal law of such States; and this condition appears clearly to bring them in the present instance under the Extradition Treaty.

In the meantime the vague accounts we receive of the Federal Congress having entertained these grievances in an acrimonious spirit must be taken with a great deal of reserve. That they should have referred the question to the Committee of the Senate for Foreign Affairs is natural enough, for this committee is the only diplomatic authority in the Congress; and questions of this kind are referred to it almost as a matter of course, without indicating any opinion being arrived at on the part of the House of Representatives. The committee, however, it may be presumed, are to a great extent in the hands of the Washington Government. Both they and ourselves are equally anxious to prevent a recurrence of such breaches of the peace, on the long and extensive frontier of the two countries, and also to have justice done in the present case. The promptitude of the Canadian Government in ordering the re-arrest of the Confederate raiders, is a substantial testimony to its own good faith; and the next mail will, doubtless, bring us the re-assuring effect at Washington and New-York of this act of justice and energy on the part of Lord MONCK.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of four millions francs.

The *Moniteur* publishes a note stating that the extraordinary budget of 1866, which amounts to a higher figure than the previous year, will be entirely balanced, without having recourse to any extraordinary financial measures.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that 120,000 soldiers of the French army are to be placed on the reserve.

The French journals are largely occupied with the extraordinary encyclical letter of the Pope, and most of them condemn it. The French Government is said to be greatly annoyed by the letter.

The Bourse continued very firm. Rentes closed on the 30th at 66f.

RUSSIA.

It is asserted that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF seriously contemplates retiring from office, and that Baron DE BUDBERG was likely to be his successor. Sundry other diplomatic changes were spoken of.

SWITZERLAND.

All the persons accused of having taken part in the recent riots at Geneva have been acquitted.

ITALY.

A rather desperate encounter had taken place between French troops and a band of brigands near Veroli in the Papal States. Seven brigands were captured and several French soldiers wounded. The *Giornale de Roma* seizes the occasion to proclaim that the Pontifical Government does not encourage, but is rather the victim of brigandage.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 14 has reached Suez Private telegrams from Bombay of that date report a firm market for imports, and an advance of 20 rs. in the price of cotton. Freights had advanced 5s. per ton to Liverpool. Exchange on London 2s. 1⅛d. Shirtings were 8 annas dearer.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Shirtings fully 1s. per piece higher. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d.

THE BRAZILS.

The mails had reached Lisbon, whence the following is telegraphed:

RIO, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Exchange on London 25⅛@26¼. Coffee—good firsts 5,700@5,900 reis. Shipments since last mail 84,311 bags.

At Bahia exchange was at 27.

At Pernambuco exchange 27⅛. Sugar, white, 3,400; brown, 2,100 reis. Cotton 24,000 reis.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 30th were dull, but steady. Consols closed at 89¾@⅞. The demand for discount was very heavy at the close of the year, and in the open market the rate was not below 6 per cent.

The demand for gold for the Continent was stronger.

BARING BROTHERS & Co., quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅝d.; Dollars, 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England exhibit a decrease in the bullion of £206,786; and in the reserve of notes of £224,010.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., say: The business is very insignificant this week, but U. S. 5-20 bonds have risen to 73¼@74¼, and Illinois Shares are quoted 51¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 31—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The business in the Cotton Market this week has been compressed into four days, owing to the holidays. The market, which was quiet but steady on Friday last, reopened on Tuesday with more animation, and a considerable extent of business was transacted at prices rather against the buyer. On Wednesday, the advices from New-York caused a quieter feeling, and the week closed on Thursday evening with scarcely any quotable change from last week's rates. American has been in fair demand, and being sparingly offered, has commanded a partial advance of ⅛ ₰ lb. The week's business has been 43,890 bales, including 11,960 to speculators, and 6,960 to exporters. The actual stock of Cotton on hand was taken and declared yesterday morning. It amounts to 466,380 bales—which is about 115,000 in excess of the estimates. This excess arises chiefly in East India and China descriptions. The stock of American is 228,210 bales—or 12,680 above the estimates. These figures had a depressing effect on the market yesterday (Friday), and the business of the day was restricted to 3,000 bales—including 1,000 for speculation and export. Prices of superior descriptions were ⅛d.@1d. ₰ lb. lower.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 31—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet, with a rather better tone.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The market is firm from the absence of stock, but business yesterday was checked by the result of the stock-taking in Liverpool.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour in fair demand, and in some cases a shade dearer. Wheat generally steady, but rather more freely offered. Winter Red, 7s. 9d.@8s. 6d.; White, 8s. 2d.@8s. 3per cental. Corn quiet and generally 3d.@6d. easier than last week; Mixed, 27s. 6d@28s. ₰ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and others report: Beef quiet but holders firm. Pork dull but steady at 69s.@70s. Bacon firm, and in some cases 1s. dearer. Hams firmer. Shoulders dull. Cheese firm at full rates. Butter steady at 108s. @113s. for prime. Lard very dull at 49s.@51s. 6d. more inquiry at the close. Tallow in fair demand at 40s.@42s. for North American.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers Circular reports Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee dull and easier. Rice very firm and 3d.@6d. dearer. Ashes in fair request at 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pots and 29s. 6d. for Pearls, but holders now demand 30s. for the latter. Bark—Small sales of Baltimore at. 6 ₰ cwt. Linseed firm and more active. Linseed Cakes—Limited sales at £9 5s. ₰ ton for American. Cloverseed steady at 44s. ₰ cwt. Fish Oils inactive. Sperm £67 10s.@£68. Linseed Oil in fair request at 34s. 6d. Resin very quiet at 25s. 6d.@26s. for clear common. Spirits of Turpentine in limited demand at 61s. for French.

Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & Co., report Refined Petroleum firm but quiet at 2s. Crude nominally at £15 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. say: "The colonial and foreign produce markets are closed for the Christmas holidays, and we have very little business to report. BREADSTUFFS quiet and nominally unchanged. IRON—Welsh dull at £6 15s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pigs, 49s. 7½d. cash. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA—Rather more inquiry for Congou, at 1¹³⁄₁₆d.@1s. LINSEED—Prices rather favor buyers. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; best new in bills, £11; barges, £10@£10 5s. LINSEED OIL firm at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE offered at 63s. for French. CRUDE PETROLEUM, £27; Refined, 2ls. 1¾d. ₰ gallon. AMERICAN SPERM OIL, £63; COD, £53. TALLOW steady; P. Y. C., 41s. 3d."

LONDON, Dec. 31—Saturday Evening.

Consols closed 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 51@52 disc.; Erie 37@39.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 1.

Steamships *Glasgow* from New-York, and *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived to-day.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 1.

The Bourse yesterday closed firmer. Rentes 66 fr. 25c.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 1.

The political news is unimportant.

The ship *Crest of the Wave* is reported at Valparaiso with eleven of the crew dead.

The Ship *Radama*, from Shields for Havana, is at Harwick, leaky.

The ship *Isabel*, New-York for Bremen, is at Fayal leaky and discharging.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 13, 1865.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112¾	100	Erie Railway	83¾
500	do	112¾	1600	do	83¾
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	109¾	100	do	83¾
10,000	do	109¾	100	do	s5 83¾
15,000	do	109¾	100	do	s10 83¾
55,000	do...new iss.	109¾	100	do	b30 83¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C. Indorsed	102	6	Erie R. Pref	99
67,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C	102¾	300	Hudson R. R	109
500	do	102¾	200	do	108¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	108¾	400	Reading R	113½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97¾	50	Del., L. & W. R	202¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	67¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	110
5,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R	70	250	do	109¾
30,000	O. & Miss. C	31¾	200	do	s60 109
25,000	do	31¾	400	M. S. & N. I	72¾
35,000	do	31	100	do	72¾
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87,	103	100	Ill. Cen. R	s60 123¾
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	100	do	s60 124
10,000	Al. & T. H. In	78	200	do	s15 124¾
2,000	Dl. Lac. & W 2d	112	400	do	125
1,000	Harlem 1st M	105¾	600	Clev. & Pitts	93¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M	107	650	Chi. & N. W	35¾
1,000	Dl. Lac. & W. 1 M	112	800	do	35¾
10,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs	60	100	do	b10 35¾
50	Merchants' Bk	116	100	do	b30 35¾
100	Canton Co	b30 34	200	do	b30 35¾
10	Del. & H. C. Co. x-d	170	400	do	35¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	195	100	do	b10 35¾
50	Cum. Coal Pr	41¾	500	do	35¾
1100	do	s60 41¾	1100	Chi. & N.W. Pr	65¾
600	do	42	100	do	s10 65¾
700	Quick. Min	97¾	100	do	65¾
100	do	b10 97¾	100	do	s30 65¾
600	Mar. Min. Co	14	700	Chi. & R. I. R	102¾
500	do	s30 13¾	500	do	102¾
500	do	13¾	200	M. & P. Du C. R.	b30 45
400	do	s10 13¾	100	do	44
500	do	14¾	500	P., Ft. W. & C	s30 98
100	do	s10 14	100	do	b30 98¾
200	do	s10 14¾	1100	do	98¾
200	N. Y. Cen	116¾	400	do	98¾
100	do	117			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112¾	500	Erie Railway	s30 83¾
4,000	do	112¾	200	do	s30 83¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	110	100	do	83¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109¾	1300	do	b60 84
25,000	do...new iss.	109¾	500	do	83¾
10,000	do...new iss.	109½	1250	do	84
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102¾	100	do	s10 83¾
25,000	do	102¾	100	Erie R. Pref	98
500	do	102¾	100	Hudson Riv. R	103¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	111¾	400	do	109
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct	118¾	500	Reading R	113¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer	31	100	Mich. Cen. R	109¾
30,000	do	30¾	200	M. S. & N. I	72
100	Cum Coal Pref	42¾	100	do	72¾
300	do	43	50	Ill. Cen. R	124¾
100	Quick. M. Co	97¾	100	Chi. & N. W	36
100	Mar. M. Co	12¾	600	do	s10 35¾
600	do	12¾	500	do	35¾
100	do	12⅞	200	do	35¾
700	do	13	200	Ch. & N.W. Pref	66¾
500	do	s10 12	100	do	66¾
100	N. Y. Cen	117¾	550	do	67
100	do	117¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R	102¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C	98¾	600	do	102½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	117¾	100	Reading R	113¾
700	Erie R	84	100	Chi. & N. W	35
500	do	84¼	900	do	35¼
200	do	s3 84	200	do	35½
200	do	b3 83¾	100	do	c 35¼
200	do	s3 83¾	200	do	s10 35
200	Hud. Riv. R	c 108¾	200	do	s5 35
300	do	108¾	100	do	b5 35
100	do	c 108	100	do	s30 35
200	do	108	200	do	35¼
100	do	107½	200	Chic. & N.W. Pr	66
100	do	c 107¾	200	do	s10 66
800	Ch. & R. I. R	101¾	100	do	s3 66
100	do	102	900	do	66¼
100	do	s3 101¾	400	do	b3 66¾
100	do	101¾	100	do	66¾
100	Mich. C. R	110	500	do	b3 66¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R	c 72¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C	s3 98¾
100	do	s3 72¾	100	do	98¾
100	do	b3 72¾	100	do	c 98
300	do	72¾	300	Mar. Min. Co	s3 12¾
200	do	s4 72¾	200	do	12¾
200	do	s3 72	200	do	s30 12¾
100	do	72	500	do	12¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	N. Y. Cen. R	s10 117¾	100	Chic. & R. I	b5 102¾
200	Erie R	s3 83¾	100	do	102¾
1600	do	83¾	100	Ill. Cen	s10 124¾
1100	do	b10 83¾	200	Chi. & N. W	s5 36
200	do	b3 83¾	300	do	36
500	do	s3 83¾	900	do	36¼
100	Hud. Riv. R	b3 110	100	do	s3 36
500	do	110	300	do	s3 35¾
200	Reading R	114	200	do	35¾
100	M. S. & N. I	72¾	200	do	s5 35¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts	s10 93¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr	67
100	do	b10 93¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	s3 98¼
100	Mariposa Min	12¾			

FRIDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Gold-Room discredited the most exaggerated Peace rumors of yesterday, and ranged higher by 2@3 ₰ cent. in the forenoon, but subsequently relapsed to 218½@219 ₰ cent. Exchange on London in fair request at 109@109¼ ₰ cent. for Gold.

The market for Money works easy at 7 ₰ cent., although the second installment on the recent 10-40 subscriptions will fall due to-morrow. Some considerable payments on this account were anticipated early in the week.

There was a steady demand for the Government Gold-bearing Stocks to-day, and further liberal subscriptions were made through the National Banks to the 7-30 ₰ cent. Popular Loan. The 10-40 ₰ cent. Bonds were a fraction easier than yesterday.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway list was firmer and upward in prices. The *Bear* interest in the market, however, is quite formidable, and some parties connected with it made a special drive at Chicago and Northwestern, last night and this forenoon, on rumors of litgation with the old Galena stockholders, which on inquiry we find to be so nearly groundless, as to amount to little or nothing in their influence elsewhere than on the Stock Exchange. The company hold about 58,000 out of the 60,000 shares of the old Galena Stock, for which they have exchanged their own, on the terms of consolidation last Summer, and two-thirds the small remainder are held abroad or in the rebel States, or by Trustees and Guardians who have not yet obtained the proper legal authority to accept the exchange. The New-York lines were better than yesterday, and there was a steady feeling generally at the afternoon Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday. Gold 119¼@½—same as yesterday at the close:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	112½	Pittsburgh	93¾	93½
U. S. 5-20's	109½	109¾	Northwest	36¾	35¾
T. Certificates	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	67¾	68¾
N. Y. Central	115¾	117½	Rock Island	102¼	102½
Erie	83½	83½	Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Hudson	109	109¾	Cum'land Coal	42	43½
Reading	113¼	113¾	Quicksilver	17¾	17¾
Mich. Southern	72¾	72½	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Illinois Cen	124¾	124¾	Ohio & M. Certs	32½	30½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Manuf. & Merchants'	110
Merchants'	116	Central National	104
Mechanics'	112¾	Fourth National	100
America	136	Mechcs' Bk., Brook.	100
City	160	Chatham	105
North River	105	Bank of the Republic	106
Fulton	160	Bank of N. Amer	105
National	110	Hanover	100
Merchants' Exchange	94	Irving	105
Commerce	113	East River	110
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso	100	Market	102
Mercantile	122	Shoe and Leather	106
American Exc	129	Corn Exchange	112

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Alton & T. H. 1sts	96¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98¾
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '83	112¾	Chi. & St. Jo. L. G	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	103¾	Lack. & W. Bds	105
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	109	L. & W. Bonds 2nds	112
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M. S. F. '85	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts, m	100½
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	105	Clev & Tol. S. F	105
Harlem 3ds, '68	97¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108¾
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	77
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56
Ill. Central 7 ₰ c. '75	113	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	102¾

The Great Western Marine Company divide 40 ₰ cent. in scrip on the earned premiums of 1864, and they advertise to pay off the whole of the scrip of 1859 and 1860, and one-half the scrip of 1861. The interest of 6 ₰ cent. on all scrip is also to be paid, and at the rate of 7 ₰ cent. ₰ annum on the subscribed Stock of the Company, both, it is said, in Gold, though not so advertised. We presume, the United States Tax upon these Gold Dividends, evidently made in place of the larger Currency Dividends, (a new and questionable precedent for Insurance Companies,) will be accounted for as on their Currency value at the time. An extra Currency Dividend of 20 ₰ cent. is also to be paid on the subscribed Capital of $1,000,000.

The Pacific Marine Company declare 37½ ₰ cent. in Scrip on the earned premiums of 1864. They also pay off the Scrip of 1861, and 6 ₰ cent. interest on all Scrip.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company show a gross business of 1864 for.....$930 548
Earned Premiums.....721,565
Losses, Expenses and Taxes.....596,043
Surplus on Capital to Jan. 1, 1865.....458,321

They pay 6 ₰ cent. on all outstanding Certificates of profits to policy-holders, 10 ₰ cent. to their subscribed shareholders, and 50 ₰ cent. Scrip on the earned participating profits of 1864.

The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₰ cent., payable on demand.

The following are the monthly traffic returns of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company:

	Passengers, Mails, &c.	Freight.	Total.
January	$38,615	$168,683	$207,298
February	50,189	178,852	229,041
March	60,518	166,215	226,733
April	63,992	133,275	197,267
May	57,193	157,486	214,679
June	73,654	240,867	314,521
July	82,665	249,433	332,098
August	95,077	310,999	406,076
September	135,502	310,542	446,044
October	108,121	288,726	396,847
November	107,814	273,996	381,810
December	105,837	251,719	357,556

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $4,131,278 31; for Customs, $198,000; Payments, $3,441,542 84; on account of Loan, $88,000. Balance, $21,996,391 59.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 77 bbls. Ashes, 11,674 bbls. Flour, 1110 bbls. and 4,342 bags Corn Meal, 6,147 bushels Corn, 7,530 bushels Oats, 2,430 bushels Malt, 1,990 packages Provisions, and 77 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—The main inquiry is for Rio, of which 5,700 bags have been reported sold since our last on private terms.

COAL—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request and unsettled in price. Middlings, $1 09@$1 11 ₰ lb.

FISH—The market has been quiet and somewhat depressed since our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales since our last amount to 5,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10 05@$10 45, chiefly at $10 10 @$10 20; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 65@$11 25 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 90
Extra State	10 05	@10 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 05	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 50	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 60	@15 00

Southern Flour is inactive. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80 @$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10 10@$12 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine ₰ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is dull, and prices are generally nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Barley have been inactive and unsettled. Corn has been in limited request at $1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 80@$1 83 for new Yellow Jersey, ₰ bushel. Oats continue quiet at former prices. We quote: Western at $1 07½@$1 08; State, at $1 06@$1 07; Canada, at $1 03 ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in demand and steady, at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, ₰ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in limited request at essentially unaltered rates. In its annual review of the Lumber trade of Albany, the *Evening Journal* says:

"A greater proportion than usual of the pine received in 1864 came from Canada, the supply from Southern New-York having been largely decreased by the want of snow for logging last winter, and that from Michigan by the high rates of take and canal freights, with the increased tonnage exchanged for State. Lumber from Canada had to be paid for in gold, and therefore prices followed largely the fluctuations in that standard of value. The value of the lumber, shingles and staves received in 1864 exceeded $8,500,000. The stock held over this Winter is larger than usual, being estimated at 50,000,000 feet. The greater part of the pine in market is 13 feet long, and principally tally boards and plank. There is also a heavy stock of these in Canada, held mostly, however, by strong hands who will not send to market, unless cost and a fair profit can be realized. At the present rate of gold, lumber cannot be sold at the prices ruling on the close of the season, without loss to the manufacturers. There is a large reduction reported by Canada dealers in the quantity of logs being cut this Winter, and should the supply for next season be materially less than 1864, remunerative prices may be obtained. The demand for exportation will not probably be heavy, as foreign markets are reported as well filled. The retail yards are generally but lightly stocked, and should building be more active, a good demand may be anticipated from that source, and wants of manufacturers and the Government will probably continue during the season as large as 1864. The following table shows the official receipts by the canals at Albany during the years named:

YEARS.	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1856	216,780,090	34,346	28,872	150,515,280
1851	260,238,063	34,136	110,200	115,087,299
1852	317,135,629	31,638	291,714	107,561,289
1853	393,726,013	27,586	19,916	118,668,750
1854	311,571,151	24,063	28,939	135,805,094
1855	245,921,653	57,210	24,194	140,225,285
1856	323,345,545	36,899	14,539	102,569,432
1857	180,097,629	71,064	85,164	153,264,629
1858	367,406,411	31,823	119,497	135,011,817
1859	291,771,762	48,756	70,381	114,079,503
1860	301,022,600	41,522	46,868	148,785,369
1861	162,952,500	31,782	44,154	143,784,500
1862	225,899,100	32,622	148,217	210,312,100
1863	343,611,500	21,323	307,700	146,746,300
1864	255,418,130	24,004	314,995	186,789,493

The following table shows the official receipts by the canals at tide-water during the years named:

YEARS.	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	425,095,400	1,868,100	1,666,300	202,225,000
1851	427,038,600	47,900	4,237,800	155,304,000
1852	542,428,800	62,300	4,003,900	145,503,700
1853	587,516,900	38,200	5,234,300	158,163,100
1854	394,794,000	32,800	3,234,300	178,586,000
1855	242,068,200	67,500	2,494,500	199,018,000
1856	2 6,431,200	61,800	2,967,600	162,856,000
1857	189,648,000	86,900	1,801,600	251,783,000
1858	238,637,400	54,600	1,269,400	202,244,000
1859	354,328,600	177,000	1,454 200	260,926,000
1860	377,688,600	63,400	1,299,800	282,910,000
1861	330,607,000	45,300	1,190,000	264,228,000
1862	412,105,800	49,800	2,506,800	357,030,000
1863	466,304,600	36,100	5,560,600	252,478,000
1864	495,287,400	30,832	4,121,000	286,250,000

Giving these data as to the stock on hand, probable supply and demand

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts since Nov. 26, 1864: H. W. Smith, N. Y., $190; J. White, through J. L. Bacon, Belle Isle, N. Y., $5; North 5th-st., Brooklyn, M. E. Ch., thro' Rev. W. Collins, $7; Churches of Van Dusenville, Mass., by Rev. Penniman, $71; Citizens of Oregon, by Henry Wailing, in gold and premium, $16,119 40; Princeton Theological Students in service of Sanitary Commission, during the Summer vacation, thro' Dr. Joseph Parish, $33 50; Christ Ch., Po'keepsie, by Rev. Saml Buel, $75 62; United Congregations of Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., H. G. Parry, Esq., $46 27; Bethesda Ch., Saratoga Springs, by Rev. F. C. Wainwright, Rector, $32; Unitarian Ch., Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. S. J. May, $50; Paul B. Yale, Hounsville, $5; Great Bend Presbyterian Ch., Susq. Co., Pa., by Rev. J. S Hanna, $16; Trinity Ch., Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. D. P. Warren, $11 20; St. John's Ch., Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Sam'l A. Clark, $76 58; Tabernacle Baptist Ch., by A. T. Holmes, $42 77; Church at Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, by Rev. A. Newton, $25; Union Methodist, Deposit, N. Y., by C. H. Delong, $35; 1st Congregational Ch., New-Bedford, by Rev. W. I. Potter, $464 76; Congregational Ch., Jaffrey, N. H., by G. D. Phelps, M. D., $9; St. Luke's Ch., Catskill, N. Y., by I. M. Donnelly, Esq., $50; Baptist Churches, Newmarket, Middlesex Co., N. J., by Rev. J. N. Hill., $21 40; St. Paul's Ch., Columbus, O., by Rev. G. Seabury, $13 50; Unitarian Ch., Augusta, Me., by Rev. W. Brown, $41 50; Mrs. F. H. Delano, $50; St. Timothy's Ch., R. Gear. Rec., by G. N. Hurd, Tr., $55 13; E. P. Benedict, Paterson, New-Jersey, $17; Gerrit Smith, additional, $250; Cash, thro. Dr. Bellows, D. D., $2; Ch. of Ascension, N. Y., by Jas. S. Aspinwall, Treas'r, $296 55; Universalist and Methodist Churches, Whitesville, N. Y.; thro. J. S. Crandall, $26 25; United Societies, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist, Malone, N. Y., by H. Wheeler, $25 25; Presbyterian Ch., Goshen, N. Y., by Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, $71 80; Christ Ch., New-Brighton, by E. S. Routh, Treas'r, additional, $7; Ch. of Holy Communion, N. Y., $288; Citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. Henry Gregory, $3; Collection at Union meeting of Presbyterian and M. E. Chs., Springville, N. Y., thro. Rev. W. Hunter and Rev. S. Brown, $10; German Lutheran Trinity Ch., by Rev. Dr. Burgher, Washington, $13; Chaplain McFalls, Washington, $5; Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by Rev. N. Stevens, $100; New-England Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, by E. B. Kingsbury, $64 50; Collection at Haverstraw, N. Y., by Rev. A. S. Freeman, $61; Methodist Chapel, Bethany, Wayne Co., Mass., by F. Bushnell, $17; Methodist and Presbyterian Chs., Sodus, N. Y., by L. H. Clark, $5; Great Bend Village, Penn., by J. S. Hanna, $1; Congregational Ch., Southport, Conn., by F. Marquand, $35; Citizens of Atwater, Portage Co., Ohio, by H. E. Brush, Treas., $25; Members of Ch. of the Transfiguration, N. Y., by Rev. G. H. Houghton, $70; Dutch Reformed Ch., Middlebush, N. J., by P. S. Brokaw, $25 66; Cash handed to a circle of young Ladies, by Lincoln Club of New Castle, N. H., J. P. Cooper, Esq., $10; Orange Valley Ch., N. J., by D. L. Stone, Esq., $125; E. G. Dinsmore, $2; Trinity Ch., Athens, N. Y., by Rev. J. Coe, $31 43; Christ Church, Coxsackie, N. Y., by Rev. J. Coe, $9 82; Unitarian Ch., Washington, by Rev. W. H. Channing, $77 50; J. Riebel Philadelphia, $1; St. Paul's Ch., East Saginaw, Michigan, by W. A. Butler & Co., Detroit, $20 30; Churches at Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., through Geo. R. Enter, $16 50; First Congregational Ch., Nyack, by Jas. H. G. Ludlow, $62 07; Ch. at Fairhaven, by C. Y. De Normandie, Esq., $53 55; Charles P. Gerrish, $5; C. F. Hammond, N. Y., additional, $50; H. E. Pierepont, Brooklyn, $30; Peter J. Nevins, $50; S. A. Nuthup, Clark's Green, Pa., $8 25; Presbyterian Ch., Chestertown, N. Y., $5 50; Flagler & Co., Fisher's Landing Collection, Whitestone, L. I., by Rev. E. L. James, $16; Mrs. Fanny A. Meddaugh, Slatersville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., $7; Unitarian Ch., Vernon, N. Y., by Rev. W. H. Fisk, $23; Christ Ch., Montpelier, Vt., by Rev. F. W. Shelton, $67 21; Samuel Hall's Son & Co., N. Y., $100; Methodist and Congregational Societies, Mannsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., through Rev. Charles Jones, $23 65; A Friend, $50; George W. Wright, $100; Congregation of Trinity Chapel, $46 15; Thanksgiving collection of Ch. at Georgetown, Madison county, by J. R. Haskins, $17 87; Unexpended balance of funds in hands of Committee of Arrangements for "Carl Schurz" mass meeting, by J. Goldmark, $183 66; A. P. Andrews, Laporte, Ind., for tobacco for soldiers, $100; Further proceeds of Metropolitan Fair, by J. H. Gourlie, chairman, $3,500; Further proceeds of Metropolitan Fair, by J. H. Gourlie, chairman, $174,631 68; First Congregational Ch., Westford, Mass., Rev. G. M. Rice, by Dr. S. G. Howe, $20 35; A. P. Marvin, Winchenden, Mass., by Dr. S. G. Howe, $40 50; Ladies' Sanitary Aid Soc'y., Glenville, N. Y., $23 50; 7th-av. Presbyterian Chapel, by Rev. M. Powell, Rector, $6; Grace Ch., West Farms, N. Y., by W. Simpson, N. Y., $16 35; Thanksgiving Collection, Ortego, N. Y., thro. Mrs. Arnold, $12; Thos. Wood, Jr., St. Mary's Ch., Washington, D. C., by Rev. N. Alig, $6 16; 1st Congregational Sunday School, Paterson, N. J., thro. A. G. Campbell, $15; Mrs. Moutaigne, $2; A Friend (of Titusville, Pa.,) $2 50; Grace Ch., Haddenfield, N. J., by S. W. Hallowell, pastor, $5; Collection at Troy, Davis Co., Iowa, by Rev. C. Sharp, $13 35; Methodist, Episcopal and Ref. Dutch Chs., Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., by Dr. S. S. Cartwright, $30; St. Paul's Ch., Burlington, Vt., by B. G. Cole, $26 78; Patients in Clifton Springs Water Cure, by Geo. B. Peck, M. D., $20; Methodist and Baptist Churches, Fort Jefferson, L. I., by Rev. Stewart, pastor, $12; First German Baptist Church, Williamsburgh, by Rev. Dr. Schiller, $7; Presbyterian Church, Cannonsville, N. Y., by Rev. J. J. Hough, $51 50; Sands Creek Sunday School, by Rev. J. J. Hough, $5 35; First Presbyterian Church, Collamer, N. Y., through Rev. Dr. Canfield, Syracuse, $21 80; Blooming Grove Ch., Orange Co., N. Y., by Rev. Austin Craig, $10; Epiphany Parish, Washington, D. C., by Rev. W. R. Whittingham, Balt., $112 44; St. Andrew's Ch., Walden, Orange Co., by Rev. Jas. W. Stewart, $21; Unitarian Ch., Toledo, Ohio, by Rev. S. H. Camp, $86; New-Bedford Congregational Ch., Brooklyn, by J. Hasiehurst, treasurer, $32 50; Church at Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Penfield, $25 50; Church at Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., by Rev. W. E. Clark, pastor, $12; 1st Unitarian Ch., Portland, Me., by Rev E. C. Bolles, $80 70; Mrs. Rachel Allen and others, members of the "Boarding Circle," Bridgewater, Massachusetts, by Rev. E. Douglas, $6 70; Oregon Branch, by H. Falling, Esq., in gold currency and 50 per cent premium, $1,582 40; W. F. Musgrave, Sag Harbor, $5; St. John's Ch., Cohoes, N. Y., by Rev. H. Brown, Rector, $2 23; M. Epis. Ch., Barre, Mass., by Rev. F. Woods, $40; Soldiers' Aid Society, Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., by E. Lamb, car. Chairman, $65; German Dutch Ref'd Ch., Newtown, L. I., by Rev. J. Weimish, $10; Balance of Volunteer and Substitute Fund, Waddington, N. Y., $28; Sixth-street Baptist Church, N. Y., by F. Mason, $66; Editors of "Prairie Chicken," Tilton, Vermilion Co., Ill., $100; Presbyterian Church, Washington Heights, by W. A. Wheelock, $60; Congregational Soc'y, Sandisfield, Mass., by Aaron Pickett, $21; Philip Hair, Strathburgh, Dutchess County, New-York, $2; St. John's Church, Stamford, by Rev. Wash. Mitchell, $80, Jas. Maurice, additional, $25; St. Mark's in the Orange, N. J., by Rev. J. A. Williams, $42 76; Congregational and Methodist Societies, Union Centre, Broome Co., N. Y., $20 89; M. E. Ch., Fishkill Landing, by Rev. C. K. True, $6; Unitarian Soc'y, Chicopee, Mass., by J. Wells, $18 80; St. Luke's Epis. Ch., Scranton, Pa., by B. H. Throop, $38 10; Oregon Branch, by H. Falling, Esq., in gold and premium, $381 05; in currency, $1,582; Citizens of Astoria, Clitsopp co., Oregon, by Mrs. Mary Ross, $77 10; Misses Elizabeth and Letitia Clark, Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y., $5; Rev. Dr. Phillips, Ch., Highlands, N. Y., by Rev C. F. Hoffman, $48 65; Presbyterian Ch., Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y., by Rev Mr Harlow, $58; Jas. B. Collins, add'l, $50; Methodist and Dutch Ref'd Chs., Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., add'l, $2 50; Reformed Dutch Ch., New-Hurley, Ulster Co., by Rev. I. Comfort, $18 25; W. C. Connie, Baltimore, Md., $50; Citizens of California, by D. Sneath, Esq., in gold and premium, $26,496 25; Committee of American Citizens, Buenos Ayres, by P. G. Perry, Esq., Sec'y, $13,412 85; M. E. Ch., Sands-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. C. Fletcher, $166 70; St. Joseph's Ch., N. Y., by Rev. Thomas Farrell, $100; Zion Ch., Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., by T. R. Winnie, Esq., $23; 1st Presbyterian Ch., Peekskill, by Mrs. G. F. Russell, $45; Ch. of the Pilgrims, N. Y., $1; Miss Mary E. Derry, by J. E. Williams, Esq., $20; Mathias Rush, Sparta, Penn., $2 50; William Purcell, Sparta, Penn., $1; Baptist Ch., Casservage, Crawford Co., Penn., by J. S. Bacon, Esq., $31 05; Second Presbyterian Ch., Durham, N. Y., by A. Cooper, $8 25; West Presbyterian Ch., N. Y., by Mr. Whitmore, Treasurer, $70; S. M. M., $5; Warren Chemical and Mfg Co., by D. W. Mounson, Esq., N. Y., $100; Unitarian Parish, Leominster, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Green, $100; Unitarian Parish, Fall River, Mass., by Rev. O. W. Buck, $66; Unitarian Society, Brookline, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Hedge, $300; Co. "H," C. V. Vols., Camp Douglas, Utah, $5; Sabbath School 1st Presbyterian Ch., Gorham, N. Y., by A. M. Dickinson, $2 45; Miss Josephine Carroll, $3; Citizens of Sacramento, Cal., by C. Crocker, Treas'r, in gold and prem'n, $3,263 02; New-Jersey branch San'y Com., by Hon Marcus L. Ward, $1,200; W. C. Redfield, Rushville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., $11 85; Christ Ch., Adrian, Mich., by Rev. John J. Stanton, $16; Baptist Ch., Granville Corners, Mass., by Rev. Geo. D. Tilton, $8 81; M. Epis. and Presbyterian Chs., Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., $35 75; St. James the Less Ch., Scarsdale, Westchester Co., by Rev. W. Oldsten, $27 60; Proceeds of Rev. of Tamarinds, from Sandwich Islands, by McRuer & Merrill, $9; Ch. of Holy Innocents, West Point, by Rev. Dr. Watts, $13; Soldiers' Relief Ass'n, Danbury, Conn., $25; Proceeds of lecture by Capt. A. R. Calhoun, at Trenton, N. J., $14 51; 1st Unitarian and 1st Universalist Churches, Manchester, N. H., $20 50; J. J. M., New-York, $5 25; Christ Ch., Tarrytown, N. Y., Rev. W. Creighton, D. D., $37 50; Proceeds of Ladies' Sanitary Fair, Dryden, N. Y., $338 30; Baptist Ch. and Society, Amherst, N. H., by Rev. J. A. Baskwell, $10; Methodist Ch., Huron, N. Y., by W. Henry, Esq., $14; Ref. Dutch Ch., Fordham, by Rev. James Bolton, $11 10; Zion Ch., Newport, R. I., by Rev. W. S. Child, Rector, $20; Congregational Ch., Wilton, Conn., $17; Abner Beers, additional, $100; T. S. Seybold, City Point, Va., additional, $25; Baptist Ch., Peekskill, N. Y., Rev. H. C. Townley, $14 50; A member of St. Paul's Ch., Red Hook, by Rev. G. L. Platt, $25; Unitarian Ch., Grafton, Mass, by Rev. W. G. Scandlin, $63 43; Trinity Ch., Saugerties, by Rev. J. J. Robertson, $6 50; Meth. Epis. Ch., Highland Mills, N. Y., by Rev. W. Bloomer, $11 18; Citizens of Brockport, New-York, $44 85; G. W. S., Jersey City, $50; United Presbyt'n Ch., Sterling Valley, Cayuga Co., N. Y., by Rev. J. Eagar, $14; Reformed Dutch Ch., West Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., $32; M. Epis. Church, Sag Harbor, L. I., by J. Douglas, Esq., $40; Christ Ch., Stamford, Conn., by Rev. D. C. Weston, $32; Congregational Soc'y, Churchville, through Mrs. R. Wilkins, Rochester, $18; Baptist Ch., Churchville, through Mrs E. R. Williams, Rochester, $11 91; Citizens of Marion Co., Oregon, by J. H. Moores, $742 64; Eden-st. Synagogue, Baltimore, by Rev. J. Hochheimer, $62 50; Presbyterian Ch., Venango, Pa., by Rev. Jas. W. Dickey, $3 65; Citizens of North Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., by Rev. S. S. Derry, $8; Unitarian Ch., Kennebunk, Me., by Rev. J. N. Swan, $100; Second Presbyterian Ch., Durham, N. Y., by A. Cooper (additional), $7; Reformed Dutch Ch., Wynants Kill, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., by B. H. Hall, $18 50; J. B. Earle (additional), $100; Hanover and Franklin Sts. Societies, Manchester, N. H., $92 49; Proceeds of silver watch chain, from Santa Clara, Cal., $13 28; Cash (additional), N. Y., $200; Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., N. Y., $67 50; Contribution from three gentlemen, by Mrs. Conrad, N. Y., $40; Citizens of California, through R. G. Sneath, Treas., $2,700; Congregational Ch., Bethel, Conn., through A. L. Benedict, $11 04; Citizens of Rupert, Vermont, by Rev. J. B. Clark, $96 15; St. Anne's Ch., Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co., by Rev. H. E. Duncan, $33; Grace Ch., Hamden, Conn., by Rev. C. W. Everest, $10; St. Luke's Ch., N. Y., by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, rector, $164 41; Zion Ch., Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., by Rev. D. S. Tuttle, pastor, $32 81; Baptist Ch., Schoharie, Leesville, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Collins, $7 52; Collection Massena Centre Ch., by Burnap, $18; Young Ladies of Massena, by Burnap, $12; Mrs. S. V. Martling, South Neighborhood, N. J., $8; German Reformed Ch., Elkdick, Somerset Co., Pa., Rev. A. Gring, $18; Young Ladies of Cortlandt, thro' H. Ballard, $166; W. H. Newman, London, Eng., thro' Rev. Mr. Frothingham, $21; Congregation of Shutesbury, Mass., by Rev. T. A. Lewis, $9 30; M. Epis. Ch., Andes, N. Y., by Duncan Ferguson, Esq., $17 20; Citizens of California, by R. G. Sneath, in gold and premium, $27,300; Citizens of Sandwich, Mass., by Rev. T. W. Browne, $24; Collection at Granby, Vt., by Loomis Wells, $1 50; Oliver K. King, New-York, $100; Proceeds of Lecture in Presbyterian Ch., Richfield Springs, N. Y., by Rev. A. Parsons, $3 50; Merritt & Wood, N. Y., $20; Cyrus Strong, Binghampton, N. Y., $1,000; Robert Ferguson Morton, Carlisle, Eng., $199 33; North Lansing Baptist Ch., by Rev. S. O. Rhodes, $7; Prof. Benj. Pierce, Cambridge, Mass., $25; amount collected by Mrs. Fanny A. Meduugh, Tompkins Co., N. Y., $2; Proceeds of Supper Ladies' Sewing Soc'y, Corvalis, Oregon, by Mrs. E. M. Clark, $150; Mrs. Margaret Gray, Corvalis, Oregon, by Mrs. E. M. Clark, Sec'y., $5; Master J. Porter, Corvalis, Oregon, by Mrs. E. M. Clark, Secy., $5.

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 823 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 36 Pine-st., by order of

ROBERT MURRAY, UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

1 package of Jewelry, marked Mrs. Burgham, containing diamond rings, ear-rings, breastpins, &c., &c,

10 boxes, (1,000,) Cigars.

2 Gold Watches, 12 Silver Spoons, and 1 pair Silver Sugar Tongs.

1 Trunk, marked Mme. Voisin, containing a velvet cloak, silk basque, cloth basque, mohair shawls, lace vails, lace collars, French dresses, made up; balmoral skirts, French shawl buckles of tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl, sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, and other articles adapted to ladies' wear, all of the latest style and approved fashion.

4 Casks, containing water colors.

The attention of ladies is particularly called to this sale.

Goods now on exhibition.

Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY H. R. WESTCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COST OVER $12,000.

SALE POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, at the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room, and nursery furniture by Jay Cooke. Over eight hundred yards of velvet and tapestry carpets, superb mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and French reps, silver, china, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale, rain or shine, without reserve.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW, PICTURE, CHRYSTAL, DAGUERREOTYPE AND COLORED GLASS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 109 Wall-st., without regard to weather,

8,000 boxes single thick French window glass.
1,800 boxes double thick French window glass.
800 boxes genuine double thick French window glass.
1,000 boxes daguerreotype glass.
240 cases colored glass. RED, BLUE, GREEN and YELLOW, all in fine order and just received.

Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF DAMAGED BREAD.

Will be sold at Public Auction, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at No. 17 Albany-st.,

275 boxes of Army Bread.

Sale positive. By order.

H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW, &c..

Will be sold at auction, at the 6th-st. Wharf, on THURSDAY, Jan 19, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

5,149 Salt Beef Hides.
28 Calf Skins.
118 Dry Hides.
1,182 Sheep Skins.
11,409 POUNDS OF TALLOW, (BEEF.)
342 pounds Tallow, (Mutton.)
348 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
5,000 Flour Barrels, more or less.
1,652 pairs of Horns.

Terms, cash in Government funds, to be paid at the close of the sale.

G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.

PUBLIC SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

GUNS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, STEEL, &c., On FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the United States Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Philadelphia, will be sold for account of United States,

52 iron guns, trunnions broken off, weight 200,000 lbs.
4,000 muskets, broken up, weight 22,347 lbs.
24,000 lbs. scrap iron and steel.
Curb bits, spurs, brushes and picks, girths, &c.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

Large and special sale of 5,289 cases of the very highest class of CLARET, SAUTERN, MADEIRA, BRANDY, etc., to be found in this country, being the surplus stock of the well-known and old-established house of W. S. Corwin & Co., No. 839 Broadway, samples of which will be removed to our store for sale; every article fully guaranteed genuine as imported in every particular.

Importation from Barton & Guestier.

CLARETS AND SAUTERNS.—30 cases Chat Latour, 1851; 19 do. Margeux do.; 21 do. Lafitte; 187 cases St. Julien, 1857; 62 do. Medoc; 232 Floriac, quarts and pints do.; vin de Graves, 1858; Barsac Haut Sauterne, etc.

Brandenberg Freres—Clarets and White Wines—Margaux & Rose, St. Julien, Medoc, St. Estophe; White Wines—La Tour Blanche, Chat Sauterne.

Prince Metternich Estate.

31 cases Yellow Seal.

Nathaniel Johnson & Sons.

29 cases Chat Margaux vin 1846; 144 cases do., 1848 and 1851; Lafitte, 1844 and 1848; First-Chas., 1851 and 1854; Margaux, 1851; Leoville, 1851; St. Estophe, 1848, 1851 and 1854; Medoc, 1848, 1851, 1854 and 1858; St. Loubis, 1858; St. Julien, 1848; Sauterne and Haut Sautern, &c.

HOCK WINES.

P. A. Mumm Hock Wines—Johanisberg, Steinberger, Rudesheimer, Hockheimer, Niersteiner, &c.; from Julius Mumm & Co., Johanisberg sparkling do; from G. Koch & Co., Johanisberg Hockheimer; from Jules Mumm & Co., Dry Imp Champagne; do. pints Imperial Rose; Verzenay Cabinets, &c.; Kempf & Brothers, Sparkling Hock.

From Paul Spalding's estate—Madeira wines, 1818; Green Seal, 1818; Red Seal, 1921; Red do., 1818; Blandy, 1831; Henry Clay, J. Howard March & Co., Reserve, 1831; J. H. M., Southside, 1831.

Port Wines—Chillingworth & Son, Alto Duro; Osborne & Co., superior White Port, Harmony Duro Port.

Pale Sherry—15 cases, old dry, imported 1845. Very old and rare Brandy—Barton & Guestier, vin 1827; Martell & Co., 1815. N. P. O. Otard—Hennessy's, vin 1844, 1854, &c. Superior old Kentucky Bourbon Whisky—165 cases 11 years old; 360 cases 8 years; 233 cases 5 years; 730 cases 3 years, &c. Celebrated W. S. C. Clubhouse Gin—830 cases, imported in 1857, &c., &c.

The above can be examined on the morning of sale. Many of the wines cannot now be obtained in this country or Europe.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 46 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.

PROVISIONS:

3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.

The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from lower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from chain to hurricane deck, 7 feet 6 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,

1 lot old Manila rope, 1 lot oakum shavings, 50 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned leather hose, a lot coal cinders.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PEREMPTORY sale, under foreclosure of mortgage, of valuable improved property, four houses and lots, on 11th-av. and northeast corner of 35th-st., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. or MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865.

R. A. ADAMS, Attorney, &c., No. 75 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD of Brokers, in good standing, doing a moderate, but increasing commission business, wishes an office partner, with capital and adaptation to the business; or would form a connection with a banking-house wishing the services of an active, attentive and experienced broker at the Stock Board; most unexceptionable references given. Address Box No. 4,748 Post-office, New-York.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A RETAIL GROcery establishment, with a moderate but complete assorted stock of goods, doing a first-class business, and located on one of the great thoroughfares, being an old and well established concern. The present owners desire to retire from the business. Will be sold on favorable terms. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,238 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, Tin and Wooden ware, with or without Real Estate. It unites from city. Such an opportunity seldom offered. Hours 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN BALL CASTOR MANUFACturing COMPANY, HULL & GOODELL, Principal Agents, No. 125 BROADWAY, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:

Lot 1, containing 225 acres.
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 299 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.

These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.

For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore.

W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.

All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FARMS in New-Jersey; greenbacks received as payment: 190 acres, fine buildings, choice land, and commanding view, $22,000; 138 acres, splendid fruit farm, $17,250; 100 acres on the Raritan River, the residence of the late Ex-Gov. Vroom, $14,000; 150 acres, $15,000; 120 acres, $10,000; 140 acres, $10,000; 80 acres, $7,000; 70 acres, $7,000; 80 acres, $3,000; 75 acres, $3,300; 25 acres, $2,500; 130 acres, 3,000 peach trees, $6,000; a beautiful place near Trenton, 166 acres, $24,000; 90 acres, at Ten-Mile Run, $12,600; 90 acres, near Plainfield, $9,000; 50 acres, complete place, near Elizabeth, $16,000; 40 acres, commodious buildings, splendid view, $13,000, near Rahway; 60 acres, new buildings, $10,000; 20 acres, $4,000; 17 acres, $4,500; 27 acres, including stock and implements, $4,500. The above will speak for themselves—need no recommendation. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON PALISADE-avenue, a handsome country seat, house double walls, heated by steam, hot and cold water, bath rooms and water closets, gas, burglar alarm; about 1¾ acre ground, fruit and shade trees, grapery with choicest and rare vines, ice house and stable in perfect order. Views unsurpassed, commanding the village, Palisades, Hudson River, New-York, Jersey City, and Staten Island. For particulars inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, or of JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Boston, 5 miles from State-st., a genteel residence consisting of about 8 acres, very tastefully laid out and ornamented with a great variety of fruit and shade trees. The house is modern, with the modern conveniences. There is a commodious stable and separate carriage house. The place is well known in the neighborhood as the late residence of Hon. Geo. T. Curtis. The price is low, considering the quantity of land, and its capability for the sale of house lots without injury to the residue of the property.

For terms and other information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 50 ACRES OF UNIMproved land, in one of the largest and most prosperous cities on the Western lakes, of about $10,000 value; or the owner, now residing in this city, would be willing to exchange for property in or near New-York, or any merchandise except spirituous liquors. If a larger amount of property should be offered than the value of the above, the difference will be adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A VERY ELEgant country seat, delightfully located on the Passaic, near Newark; two superior first-class modern built dwellings; fine stables, barns, carriage houses, &c., &c.; two and a half acres of land, stocked with choice fruits and shade trees; ground high, view unsurpassed; location healthy, surroundings first-class, and, in every respect, a residence adapted to a party of taste and refinement. Price $18,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A well built and convenient house, containing 12 finished rooms, with modern improvements. Lot 52x100 feet; garden stocked with choice vines and fruit trees; neighborhood unexceptionable, within five minutes walk of Chestnut-st. depot. For further particulars inquire of T. STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 33 South-st., corner of Orchard.

COTTAGES AND SMALL FARMS FOR SALE—At East New-York and vicinity. Cottage and five rooms at $900; dwelling and one acre, $1,200; small house and two acres, $1,600. Also, twenty cottages and country seats, with one lot to 10 acres each. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, from 1 to 6 o'clock.

$4.000.—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES GOOD LAND—Sixteen miles in New-Jersey; house 30x40; barn, shed, &c. Fruit—100 apple trees, 25 pear, 20 cherry, 40 peach, 20 grape vines, half acre of asparagus, half blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, &c. WELLINGTON & DERBY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN IRON BUILDING, SUITABLE for a blacksmith's shop or other purposes; dimensions, 20 feet long, 16 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches high, and cost, before the war, $1,900. Will be sold for less than one-fourth this sum; must be removed at once. Apply to C. W. WHITNEY, No. 142 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED FOR real estate or other property, a valuable interest in a recently organized Petroleum Oil Company. The property of the Company is situated on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. For full particulars address C. H., Box No. 211, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 77 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted throughout. Apply on the premises, or to WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FINE HOMEstead, with farm of seventy-five or a hundred acres, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near depot and village; must have fruit, buildings in perfect order, land of first quality. Address, with terms, WM. THOMPSON BACON, Woodbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four story brown stone front houses black walnut doors stairs, blinds, embossed plate glass, narrowed flooring, &c., on Murry Hills, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av., opposite.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, No. 10 East 12th-st., near 5th-av.; one similar in 1844, 1854, &c. Superior old Kentucky Bourbon Whisky—165 cases 11 years old; 360 cases 8 years; 233 cases 5 years; 730 cases 3 years, &c. Celebrated W. S. C. Clubhouse Gin—830 cases, imported in 1857, &c., &c.

The above can be examined on the morning of sale. Many of the wines cannot now be obtained in this country or Europe.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 46 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.

PROVISIONS:

3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.

The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &C.—DAY and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—MELLA DE LA SEIGLIERE.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

DERBY GALLERIES—PAINTINGS.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

ARMORY, (14th-st.)—CONCERT.

TUSKISH HALL—OSCANYAN.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning Major-Gen. BUTLER'S official report of the naval and military expedition to Wilmington, together with the instructions issued to Gen. WEITZEL, the correspondence between Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. It will be seen, from this correspondence, that the Lieutenant-General intended that Gen. WEITZEL, and not Gen. BUTLER, should command the military forces of the expedition.

We learn from Gen. GRANT'S army that the recent heavy rains have swollen the James River to an unprecedented height, and that its banks are flooded to such a degree that travel in that vicinity has become very difficult. The flood, however, has broken a channel through the debris of the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal, through which the water flows with great rapidity. The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landing and Deep Bottom were temporarily injured by the flood, but have been repaired.

Deserters from Richmond say that forces have been sent from the rebel capital to South Carolina, to oppose the onward march of Gen. SHERMAN.

The garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, was attacked, on the morning of the 11th inst., by a force of the enemy under Gen. ROSSER. The town, and a large portion of the force detending it, were captured. A later dispatch states that the enemy had retreated.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented in behalf of the soldiers captured in the Streight raid into Georgia. It was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was offered, and referred to the Military Committee, instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of men furnished by the loyal States under the call of the President in July last for 500,000 men. The Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up, and after being amended by inserting the words "Republic of," before the word Mexico, was passed. After some debate, the resolution of HARLAN, relative to charges against Col. CHIVINGTON, was adopted. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House a memorial was presented from Mr. WILKINSON, Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, in reference to the censorship over the telegraph. He prays the passage of a law making the telegraph as accessible as the mails. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The debate on the Constitutional Amendment was continued. A bill was introduced appropriating $20,000 for a geological survey of the Black Hills of Dacotah. The House then adjourned until Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LAIMBEER presented a petition numerously signed by wealthy citizens of New-York, asking for an immediate investigation into the affairs of the city departments. Bills were reported favorably to confirm the Bounty Act of the New-York Supervisors; to incorporate the Studio Building Association of New-York; to amend the law relative to the assessment of bank stock. Bills were introduced, providing for the repayment of moneys illegally collected by the Health Commissioners of New-York; authorizing the Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat to borrow $30,000; making appropriations to the New-York Dispensaries; to enable qualified voters of this State in the military service of the United States to vote in the field, and whenever ten or more are together, they to choose their own Election Judges.

In the Assembly, the concurrent resolutions of thanks to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS and Admiral FARRAGUT were adopted by yeas, 113; nays, 1. Mr. ANGEL offered a concurrent resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, which was laid on the table under the rule. Notice was given of bills in relation to taxes in New-York; for a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty fifth-street, New-York, and to legalize certain resolutions of the Common Council of New-York. Bills were introduced to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad and Ferry Company, and to amend the charter of the Savings Bank of New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship *China*, with dates to the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday morning. The situation of SHERMAN in front of Savannah was the subject of most anxious expectation, as also the St. Albans robbery trials. The rebel loan had declined 6 per cent. under the pressure of the news received. A great meeting had been held at Dublin, on the subject of tenant rights and the Irish Protestant establishment. There was no disturbance. The British export trade shows an increase of 16 per cent for eleven of the months of 1864, against the same period of 1863. From France there is a report that 120,000 men of the Imperial army are to be put in the reserve force. The French papers generally severely criticise the Pope's Bull. It is said to be exceedingly offensive to the French Government. Our Paris letter, which we publish this morning, is of unusual interest. The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th December, arrived here last nigh. Her news is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold-room closed yesterday about the same as on Thursday P. M. The early sales of the day were at an advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. The Railways were better. Governments steady. Money easy.

From affidavits taken in Liverpool, and published in the *Post* of that city, it appears that the *Shenandoah*, late the *Sea King*, of London, is now a regular Confederate cruiser, and that her outfit was obtained in the way described in the newspapers at the time. The steamer *Laurel* cleared from Liverpool with guns, powder, stores, men, and officers on board. The *Sea King* at the same time cleared from London for Bombay, in ballast. Both, of course, were under the British flag. The vessels rendezvoused off Madeira, the armaments from the *Laurel* were transferred to the *Sea King*, the latter was rechristened the *Shenandoah*, hoisting at the same time the Confederate flag, and setting forth on her mission to prey on the commerce of the United States. Such is the history, as told by two men who were offered an engagement on board the *Shenandoah*, but who declined it, and came home to tell the story of the transformation. They say that a bucketfull of sovereigns was brought on the deck of the cruiser to tempt the men.

Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and his family are now on a visit to his relatives in Philadelphia, previous to their departure for Europe.

A dispatch from Nashville to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that "there is said to be great excitement at Mobile, owing to the fact that the city was being threatened on all sides, while the garrison for its defence was believed to be largely inefficient. If the fleet had a dozen light draft boats the city would soon be in our possession; but as it is, the work will have to devolve upon the land forces. There is a rumor that a part of HOOD'S forces are *en route* for the city."

The following correspondence tells its own story: Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 11, 1865. Governor of New-York: Free Missouri greets you. F. C. FLETCHER, Governor. Executive Department, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1865. Gov. FLETCHER, Jefferson, Mo.: God bless free Missouri! R. E. FENTON.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* states that the appraisers of the steamer *Georgia*, Messrs. ROBERT B. FORBES, E. SIMPSON and H. LORING, held a meeting in Boston, on Wednesday, but the result they reached has not transpired. The *Georgia* will be bonded, and taken into the Government service.

There was a heavy calendar in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS appeared for the people, and disposed of a number of cases. On Monday, the case of BARNEY FRIERLY, for the murder of HARRY LABARUS, will be tried.

The contributions of our citizens for the relief of the destitute people of Savannah are most liberal. The steam transports *Rebecca Clyde* and *Daniel Webster*, the former generously placed at the disposal of the Relief Fund Committee by the New-York and Washington Transportation Company, the latter under the control of Col. ALLEN, are receiving their cargoes, and will probably be ready for sea the early part of next week. When the vessels sail they will take out not less than $100,000 worth of provisions.

Justice DODGE committed RICHARD BLAKE and DANIEL MCCORMICK to the penitentiary, one of the prisoners—the complainant does not know which—having drawn a revolver upon Mr. AUGUST TRAUTERAN, in his saloon, at No. 344 West Thirty-ninth-street.

DANIEL CAMPBELL, of No. 95 Baxter-street, junk-dealer, was required to find $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of purchasing $200 worth of books, that had been stolen from Grammar School No. 36.

CHARLES C. MARSH, clerk, was committed for stealing $700 worth of goods from his employers, Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, of Grand-street, and selling the same to JOHN B. WHITE, of Columbia-street, druggist. WHITE, who resold the goods to FRANK W. HARRIS, of No. 220 East Fifty-third-street, was also imprisoned, and HARRIS was admitted to bail in $2,000. Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested the accused, found $500 worth of the goods in their possession.

Justice SHANDLEY required Dr. JOHN FREDERICK, of No. 327 Water-street, to give bail to answer for an alleged forgery of labels and wrappers and selling a suprious article purporting to be Holloway's pills.

The Overland Mail to California has been suspended for the present, or until Gen. CURTIS can disperse the hostile Indians of the Plains, who recently captured and robbed an overland coach, near Julesburgh, and murdered two of the Overland Mail Company's employes, and who at present threaten the route from Fort Kearney to Denver City. A severe skirmish is reported as having occurred between our troops and the Indians. The mail overland has been thrice interrupted within three years. During the Winter of 1862–3 the coaches went through on time, distancing the steamers; but in the Winter of 1863–4, the roads were blocked with snow in February, and in August last the Cheyennes and Sioux made an attack like that near Julesburgh last week. The service is to be resumed as soon as the route can be rendered safe. The telegraph is intact, dispatches from San Francisco having come through to ——

The sixty-second anniversary of the Philolexian Society was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large, and the exercises very interesting.

Cooper Institute was well filled last evening to hear the lecture to be delivered by FREDERICK DOUGLASS before the Ladies' Bazaar Association. He argued strongly in favor of giving negroes the right to vote, and putting them on an equality as citizens. He asked the people to give them a trial, and if they failed then to do well, let them go. His lecture was quite interesting, and was listened to attentively to the end.

MICHAEL CARRIGAN, a boiler maker, was suffocated yesterday morning by entering a still filled with noxious gases, at the tar factory at Hunter's Point. Three of the fellow workmen of the deceased, who went into the still at the same time, narrowly escaped a similar fate, and their condition is still precarious.

Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, member of the rebel Senate from the State of Tennessee, who recently declared his intention of leaving the Confederacy, has been endeavoring to carry out his purpose. He left Richmond a few days ago, in company with his wife, and succeeded in reaching a place about fifteen miles southeast of Alexandria. Here he was overtaken by rebel cavalry, and compelled to return to the rebel capital. His wife was allowed to come within our lines.

A brutal and bloody affray occurred last night at No. 31 Mercer-street, between EDWARD BRENNAN, the landlord, and DAVID SULLIVAN, a soldier, and both combatants were seriously wounded by bottles and slung-shots, the weapons employed. BRENNAN'S skull was fractured. An inmate of the house summoned Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, and the men were taken to the Police Station of the Eighth, where there wounds were dressed by Surgeon BLIVIN.

EDWARD G. SMITH, of No. 8 Howard-street, took EUGENE BRENNAN, an alleged deserter from the First Massachusetts Cavalry, to the Eighth Ward Police Station, and subsequently was met and assaulted in the French Hotel, at No. 6 Wooster-street, and assaulted by HYPOLITE BARTOU, JULES FOVO and HENRY C. PUCCINI, friends of BRENNAN. SMITH fled to the street, pursued by his assailants, one of whom threatened to fire upon him; but Officer VAN BENSCHOTEN interfered and took the party to the Eighth Ward Station-house. On the way thither BARTOU attempted to strike the officer with a loaded cane.

HONORING THE BRAVE.—A bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Hon. SAMUEL C. REID, of this city, having for its object the preservation in the State archives, of the records of service in the field of all the New-York regiments. A work of this nature, properly collated, will be a patriotic legacy to posterity. The record of the New-York regiments, made during this war, is eminently brilliant and heroic, and one of which all our citizens may well be proud. In taking measures to prepare these regimental histories for publication and preservation, the Legislature obeys the dictates of the popular heart, and shows that New-York is among the first to officially recognise the bravery of her sons, as well as among the foremost to place them in the ranks for Union and Liberty.

The Constitutional Amendment and State Rights.

The favorite argument of the Democrats in the House, who have thus far spoken against the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, is, that it is a violation of the inherent sovereign rights of the States; that, though it may not conflict with the bare letter of the Constitution, it is yet a usurpation by the majority of the States over a minority such as was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and such as would have kept many States from acceding to the Constitution, had it ever been anticipated.

We are free to say that this argument would have great force, were slavery guiltless of the present rebellion. It has been declared in the course of the debate that three-fourths of the States have an absolute right to amend the Constitution at their pleasure—that they might even transform the republic into a monarchy. This is false. The Constitution, indeed, specifies but one limitation of the power of amendment—that which forever prohibits any change in the equal representation of the States in the Senate. But, nevertheless, there is a principle of implied good faith which is as binding as any positive language. The States cast their fortunes together under the Federal Constitution, with the moral assurance that the cardinal principles of that organic law would be perpetuated. Should three-fourths of the States become so degenerate as to desert these principles, and introduce radical changes, it would unquestionably be a violation of the Constitution—a violation of its spirit and essence, and just as criminal as any violation of the letter.

But while we concede all this, we are none the less positive that the proposed amendment is perfectly justifiable. Though it is an unprecedented innovation upon the reserved rights of the States, it is one which is required by the peace and stability of the republic, and therefore is entitled to the support of every loyal man. The right to strike down slavery with the Constitution, comes from the demonstrated fact that slavery cannot live in harmony with the Constitution. Its virtue lies in its defensive, not its aggressive, character.

DE TOCQUEVILLE, the most philosophic of all observers of our institutions, said, over thirty years ago: "I could easily prove that almost all the differences which may be remarked between the characters of the Americans in the Southern and Northern States, have originated in slavery." The variance between the two sections from this cause had strongly developed itself, even at that day, when abolition was almost an unknown word. Since then it has constantly increased, until finally it resulted in that terrible rupture, the bloody effects of which we are now witnessing. The institution of slavery yearly made the South a more and more distinct people from the free-labor North, and generated a constantly increasing tendency to separate. Social laws are always stronger than any civil enactments; and it was no more possible to prevent this "irrepressible conflict" by Congressional compromises than to chain the tides. ABRAHAM LINCOLN never uttered a sager word than when he declared years ago, in his great canvass with DOUGLAS, that this Union must finally be made up of States all slave, or all free.

But the time has passed when it was necessary to reason upon this subject from general principles and tendencies. We have been for the last four years, and still are, face to face with slavery in the very work of treason. Every man in his senses may see it for himself. It was a strange spectacle, that of the other day, when Mr. BROOKS, of this city, stood up in his seat in Congress and made a plea for slavery from sacred Scripture. Such a perversion of the understanding and of the moral sense in this enlightened period is most extraordinary. Yet it admits of explanation. There are some natures over which the past has an almost irresistible fascination. There was a man in London a few years since who used to sacrifice bulls to Jupiter because the Romans did. It is the same impulse that makes this New-York representative throw incense before his hideous idol. We can understand that. But we cannot understand how any man can seriously maintain, in the presence of living history, that slavery is reconcilable with our national security. We can't conceive how it is possible for a sane man to repel lessons of political science so stupendously, so terribly, demonstrated. It seems like unfiring the cannon of Malplaquet, unmaking the laws of Kepler, unlearning the Inductive Philosophy.

It is no longer possible for any Government in modern civilization to obtain security without conformity to justice. Our own is no exception. It was this injustice of slavery, as shafted deep into the base of our civil fabric, that shook it again and again, and has finally made it reel almost to the dust. It is idle to discuss proximate causes. Beneath all lies this prime agent of ruin. It makes rest and security impossible—just as impossible as it is to reconcile human bondage with human rights. Our fathers were not ignorant of that. Fresh from the principles of the immortal Declaration, they never meant that slavery should have a permanent place in the foundations of the Republic. They looked for its speedy falling away, and carefully adjusted the Constitution so that its disappearance should disturb nothing. Contrary to their expectations, it did not disappear; it became imbeded deeper than ever. There was a persistent effort to make it even the corner-stone. From the day that began, agitation was inevitable. Every moral element was against it. No sort of compromise, no consideration of material expediency, could secure repose. It will be so to the end. It is only because we believe that slavery is to be annihilated that we have any hope of the stability of the republic. The Government once again on its original principles—the "certain inalienable rights" with which "all men are endowed by their Creator,"—it will stand on a rock, and may defy the ages.

History of a Peace Rumor.

It was remarked two thousand years ago "how great a matter a little fire kindleth," and probably it was remarked long before that. There are illustrations of the saying often enough. We had one yesterday, when the following startling dispatch from the Associated Press was published in all the journals of the city:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A gentleman in Washington who has seen the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday last says that paper mentions the following:

"A call is out for a convention of the Confederate States. The intention of the authors of the call is to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. DAVIS, wipe out the Confederate Congress, appoint a Dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy."

It was a delightful bit of gospel—an item of news which everybody was anxious to believe, and which was only discredited by those who know something about affairs in rebeldom. Unfortunately, however, we cannot now credit it in the least, because we know exactly "how it happened." And it was in this wise.

On Monday last that great sensational rebel paper, the Richmond *Examiner*, which daily regales its readers with some new and tremendous scheme, had one of its peculiar slashing editorial articles, discussing the bad and sad state of affairs in the Confederacy, and trying to invent some new remedy for it. The *Enquirer* had got ahead of the *Examiner*, and had taken the wind completely out of its sails in proposing the arming of the negroes, in proposing the foreign protectorate, and various other schemes; so the *Examiner* had to get up something else on its own account. It set out by boldly proclaiming that the Confederacy was on the "sloping descent to perdition," and the *Examiner's* grand method to prevent its getting there was not negro aid or foreign aid, but a "convention." It iterated and reiterated its great and novel idea:

"Yes, there is one remedy; conventions of the several States; and to begin with, a convention of Virginia, here in Richmond. All men say that a General-in-Chief is needed, but when the law is proposed, it is assumed that Congress has not the power to make it. Well, a convention has full powers. The Constitution is interposed. Well, conventions make Constitutions. Let us have a convention—a convention of full powers—the convention of Virginia first of all. The Legislature of Virginia is in session—let it call a convention of the State."

It bitterly denounced conventions which looked to a "breach of faith and base abandonment of allies in the very crisis and agony of war for our common independence," and set forth as the object of its proposed convention "to consider the present and past conduct of the war, and to recommend some measures to the central agency (which is the creature of the States) with a view to its speedy and triumphant success."

This entirely original scheme of the *Examiner* of course annoyed the *Enquirer* as much as the *Enquirer's* scheme had previously annoyed the *Examiner*; and so the *Enquirer* of the following day came out with a sarcastic article, intended to disparage and upset the *Examiner's* great novel and sensational scheme,—which disparaging article of the *Enquirer* opened by misrepresenting the *Examiner's* scheme as follows:

"Since Secretary SEWARD and Gen. GRANT have made the editorials of the Richmond papers the sources of information and opinion for their bulletins and dispatches, the public will not be surprised to learn from the next United States papers that dispatches have gone to Europe from SEWARD to announce the final caving in of the rebellion, as foreshadowed in a call for conventions—of separate States and of all the States—to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. DAVIS, wipe out Congress, appoint a Dictator, and, perhaps, surrender to the enemy."

Now, if the reader will turn back to the Washington telegraphic dispatch of yesterday, which we first quoted, and upon which some credulous people based hopes of a speedy peace, he will find that the "gentleman in Washington who had seen the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday last," has simply taken the latter and sarcastic part of the opening sentence of the *Enquirer's* article, copied immediately above, and had attached it to the sensational suggestion of the *Examiner*, and out of the twain had concocted a statement that had really no foundation whatever, we are sorry to say. As the "gentleman"—we must suppose him *intelligent*—had only "*seen*" the *Enquirer*, perhaps had only had a momentary and hasty glimpse at its badly-printed columns, we must suppose that he either misapprehended the article, or that his memory failed him when he rushed off to recite its statements before the electro-magnetic telegraph.

In thus tracing this matter up to the little fire which kindled it, we would put our readers on their guard against *canards* of this kind—absurd enough in themselves, but still liable to deceive for the moment.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Saturday, Jan. 14: Nos. 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 81½, 82, 83, 84, 85.

Cape Race Telegraph Closed till Spring.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 13.

The telegraph office at Cape Race has been closed until the opening of navigation in the Spring.

Death of Bishop Brownell.

Bishop THOMAS C. BROWNELL, of Connecticut, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on Friday morning, in the 86th year of his age.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Case of Burleigh.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 12.

BURLEIGH was again before the court to-day. DAVIS' manifesto was objected to because it did not bear the seal of the so-called Confederate States. Decision was reserved till Tuesday.

Gen. Jim Lane Elected U. S. Senator.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Jan. 13.

Gen. JIM LANE was, to-day, elected United States Senator for six years, by a vote of 82 to 17.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

HENRY S. FOOTE ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND.

It appears that HENRY S. FOOTE, Member of the rebel Senate from the State of Tennessee, who recently declared his intention of leaving the Confederacy, and "going to some sequestered spot, where he could enjoy a little repose and be free from taxation," has been endeavoring to carry out his purpose.

A few days ago he left Richmond, in company with his wife, and started for this city. When he reached Occoquan, a place about 15 miles southwest of Alexandria, he was arrested by rebel cavalrymen, and compelled to return to Richmond.

His wife was left by the rebels at Occoquan, and our Government, being advised of her whereabouts, immediately sent an escort to give her safe conduct into our lines. She reached Alexandria this morning.

Mr. FOOTE is doubtless by this time in Richmond; and it is believed here that he will fare hard with the rebel authorities, after so energetic an attempt to desert the Confederacy in this hour of her trouble.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mrs. HENRY S. FOOTE, the wife of the rebel Senator FOOTE, of Tennessee, arrived at Alexandria, this morning, from Richmond by way of Fairfax Court-house. She states that her husband is now under arrest in Richmond, on account of his speech in the rebel Senate denunciatory of the rebel authorities.

THE PETERSBURGH MINE FIASCO.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War began, to-day, the examination of the Petersburgh mine affair. The Colonel who fired the mine was before the committee for some time, and gave all the details connected with that explosion.

ARMY AND NAVY CANNON.

The committee also had under consideration a subject referred to them some time ago—an inquiry into the merits of army and navy cannon. Mr. AMES, the inventor of wrought iron guns, was before them, and gave a history of his gun, together with reports made upon it by different officers in the service.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

The House Post-office Committee had a protracted session again to-day, over the Albany Bridge case, but arrived at no conclusion. The subject will be resumed by them on Monday next.

THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

Admiral SMITH, of the Bureau of Construction, was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, for the purpose of explaining items in the appropriation, which is very large, for his bureau. The Committee also heard additional delegations on subjects connected with the Tax Bill.

GEN. BURBRIDGE.

Gen. BURBRIDGE and Staff arrived in Washington to-day, under orders from the War Department to report here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

OPERATIONS AGAINST BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the schooner *Flash*, o the coast of Mexico, on the 27th of November, by the *Princess Royal*. Her cargo was an assorted one.

Lieut.-Commander BROWN, of the United States gunboat *Itasca*, off Point Cabello, Texas, reports that on the 29th of December he chased and run a schooner ashore, of about 100 tons, and subsequently so disabled her by shells that she has been dismantled and abandoned as useless.

On the 30th ult., the *Itasca* captured the schooner *Carrie Wair*, while attempting to violate the blockade of the Texas coast.

On the morning of the 8th of December the *Itasca* chased and run ashore the sloop *Mary Ann*, of Galveston. She could not be hauled off. Her cargo of twenty-one bales of cotton was removed to the *Itasca*, and the sloop destroyed.

LIGHTHOUSE VESSELS.

The Lighthouse Board has ordered the light vessels, removed some time since from Upper and Lower Cedar Points in the Potomac, to return to their respective stations, and yesterday the *Leslie* towed them from Alexandria. The removal of these boats was ordered some weeks ago on account of the danger to be apprenended from ice; but their removal resulted in many boats and vessels losing much time they having to lay over at these points, there being no lights to guide them.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The James River Unusually High—Opening Forced Through the Bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal—Wide and Deep Channel Forming—Rebel Forces Sent from Richmond to Oppose Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week have swollen the James River to several feet above the usual height, and the low grounds along the banks of the river are flooded, making travel in the vicinity anything but pleasant.

The river is full of floating débris, a great deal of which come from above the canal.

I learned last evening that these high tides had caused an opening in the bulkhead of the canal, and that a stream of water now flows through it, some eight or ten feet wide and several deep—the elements thus combining to accomplish what engineering skill had failed to do.

The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landing and Deep Bottom were both torn from their mooring, yesterday, and travel was thus interrupted most of the day, but toward evening they were replaced and travel resumed.

This morning the mailboat struck the bridge at Deep Bottom, carrying away a portion of it, but doing no damage to the boat.

There were no Richmond papers obtained yesterday, the rebels refusing to exchange, owing, it is believed, to their containing news which they did not relish.

About thirty deserters came in yesterday. They represent that rebel forces have been sent from Richmond to South Carolina to meet SHERMAN.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

Attack on Beverly, West Virginia—Retreat of the Rebels.

WHEELING, West Va., Friday, Jan. 13.

We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Va., was attacked on the morning of the 11th instant by a force of the enemy under Gen. ROSSER. The town and a large portion of the force defending it were captured. The numbers of the enemy are not stated.

A later dispatch confirms the above, but states that the enemy has again retreated from whence they came.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Arago.

The U. S. transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 3 P. M. Monday, Jan. 9, *via* Wilmington Blockading Squadron, 10th inst.

Consigned to Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York. Arrived at midnight, Jan. 12. During the first part of the passage, she experienced strong south-westerly gales; and in latter part strong north-easterly gales, heavy weather continuing the whole passage.

The following steamers arrived at Port Royal Jan. 9: "*Star of the South*," *Grenada*, *Idahoe* and *Mariposa*; *Western Metropolis* Jan. 10. Off Frying Pan shoals passed the steamer *Cahawba*, with a schooner in tow, bound southward.

We are indebted to Purser ELY for prompt delivery of our newspapers.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Grand Review of the Fifteenth Corps—Savannah Under the New Regime—Local Affairs of the City—The Seventeenth Corps Sent to Beaufort—Wheeler's Cavalry Disbanded—The Theatres Closed—All Quiet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

The *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, which arrived at Port Royal on the 7th inst., brought us Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, from his visit to the North. On the following day Gen. SHERMAN reviewed his famous old corps—the Fifteenth—which is now under the command of Gen. LOGAN. In the General's absence the corps has been commanded by OSTERHAUS. The day was remarkably fine, and a large number of spectators, military and civilians, were attracted to the spot. Gens. SHERMAN, GEARY, LOGAN and OSTERHAUS were present, the troops being under the immediate command of Gen. OSTERHAUS. The men marched past in splendid order and with true soldierly bearing, each man striving to do his best for the credit of the corps. They were evidently pleased by the return of their old Commander, and nothing but military discipline prevented their cheering him as he rode on the field. The Seventeenth Corps has been sent by Gen. SHERMAN to Beaufort to coöperate with Gen. FOSTER. Federal prisoners, escaped from the prison at Columbia, report that while passing through the swamps they met upward of two thousand of WHEELER'S cavalry, who said they had deserted and had given up their arms and accoutrements to the negroes. They were in the most wretched condition, more than half starved, hatless, bootless, and with barely as much clothing on their persons as decency demands. They declared they had seen enough of war, and were now on the way to their homes, which they were determined to reach at all hazards. Our new post-office has just been opened, Col. MARKLAND acting as mail agent. Such an institution had of course become a necessity, and the rush to obtain postage stamps was kept up all day. Provost-Marshal SEYMOUR has notified the newspapers to withdraw all notices of amusements from their columns, and to publish no more without Gen. GEARY'S permission. The disorderly conduct of the soldiers during the last performance at the Atheneum has been the cause of this order being issued. The Provost-Marshal has also regulated the prices of all articles of common use. From the published tariff it appears that a pair of boots are worth from $15 to $25—Federal currency of course; rubber coats, $20; shirts, $5; gloves, $3, while among the edibles butter can be had for 75c. per pound; cheese for 50 cents; can of peaches, $1; preserved meats, $1 per can; poultry, $1 50; lobsters, $1. These prices are not extravagant, and will not much more than pay freight and other expenses. The *Palmetto Republican* has changed its name to the *Savannah Republican*. We have had a number of arrivals of distinguished military personages during the last few days. Among them are Major-Gen. HOWARD, Brig.-Gen. HAZEN and Gen. FOSTER. There is a dearth of military news, and, indeed, of news of all kinds. The citizens appear to take kindly to the new order of things, and the city assumes its wonted aspect. There is considerable suffering here, as you are well aware by this time, among the colored people and the poor whites, and the arrival of food and other necessaries from the North is anxiously looked for.

SAVANNAH.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

The Savannah *Republican* furnishes us the following items of news:

SHERMAN VS. JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. SHERMAN is reported to have said when one of the rebel Episcopal divines called upon him to ascertain if he would be allowed to pray for JEFF. DAVIS. "Pray for JEFF. DAVIS, why certainly! You ought to pray for him every day, for JEFF. DAVIS and the d—l need praying for very much."

THE CITIZENS' MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.

We take this occasion to state that not an officer or private was admitted to the hall during the Citizens' Meeting. Our object in stating this is to disabuse the public mind of any suspicions they may have that the military authorities were interested, or in any way connected with the meeting. Beyond furnishing a guard to keep out all officers from the hall, nothing whatever was done; not so much as a suggestion to hold such a meeting came from the military authorities. Copperhead papers will, no doubt, ridicule this meeting, and style it "another abolition hoax," endeavoring to deceive the loyal people, and encourage the aiders of rebellion North. The whole affair was a citizens' meeting, and was controlled and arranged exclusively by them. It was a spontaneous and voluntary expression of public sentiment upon the condition of affairs.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAVANNAH.

We understand that there are now in this city several gentlemen, representing a large capital at the North, who contemplate starting the First National Bank of Savannah. As soon as the Port of Savannah is declared opened, it is the determination of several of the largest first-class commercial houses in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, to establish branch houses in this city.

MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a large meeting of the black people of Savannah was held in a Colored Baptist Church, on the corner of Montgomery and St. Julian streets. The attendance was extremely interested and interesting. Several colored speakers, well-known among their brethren, made intelligent addresses, and the whole meeting, led by the excellent choir of the church, joined in singing the famous Liberty Hymn of the sinner and the bondman.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH, of the Staff of Gen. SAXTON, and a leading worker in the enterprise of emancipation at Beaufort, then addressed them.

Mr. FRENCH was followed by Rev. Mr. ALVORD, Secretary of the Tract Society, in a few remarks, impressing upon his hearers their present duties to themselves, their masters, and the cause for which they should work.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The post-office, opened but a few days ago by Col. MARKLAND, as General Agent of Mails for the Army, is now in vigorous operation, and, excepting the army itself, is thus far the great feature and institution of the city. Mail boats have left every day for Port Royal, and the number of letters already dispatched to the North would furnish interesting statistics. The rush for postage stamps has been unparalleled. Over $10,000 worth have been sold since the arrival of Col. MARKLAND in the city. The immediate opening of the post-office shows the great enterprise which follows the army as well as leads it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— Major-Gen. HOWARD and Staff arrived in our city yesterday morning, (Jan. 5,) on board the steamer *Enoch Dean*, from Beaufort, N. C.

— We notice in this city several recruiting agents from Hilton Head. They are in quest of freedmen. Savannah presents a good field for their operations, and all who enlist are doing us a blessing by relieving us of the necessity of feeding them while such a great strain is made upon our supplies and subsistence.

—Brig.-Gen. W. B. HAZEN, commanding Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, whose glorious exploit at Fort McAllister has won for him and his gallant command fresh laurels, arrived in this city late last evening with his troops, who are now encamped in the suburbs of the town.

—Gen. FOSTER arrived in this city Jan. 5, on board the steamer *W. W. Cost*, from Hilton Head.

—Horse-thieves appear to be prosecuting their nefarious business with considerable success, of late, in this city, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

—Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B., (MORTIMER THOMPSON,) will tickle the ribs of our citizens shortly, by delivering his famous and highly-amusing lecture on "Pluck," at the theatre. Due announcement will be made of the lecture in the *Republican*.

NOTICE.

Oyster dealers are hereby notified that the price of oysters in the shell, sold on the wharf, is laid down at $1 per bushel. Any one charging more will be arrested and duly punished.

IRA B. SEYMOUR,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

In front of the Court House in this city there has been for many years a number of tables which were used by negro brokers as auction-blocks for the display and sale of slaves. The stands have disappeared with the advance of civilization (Sherman's army), and have been used for firewood to warm Abolition bodies. What a slim prospect there is to-day for the calling of that "slave-roll on Bunker Hill" which Bob Toombs once informed a Boston audience he would live to do. By the time the first of January, 1866, rolls around, there will be but few spots on this fair heritage where the atmosphere will be polluted with slavery.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

The extensive dye-house in Watertown, owned by ADOLPH LEWANDO, with his dwelling adjoining, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000, which is insured $10,000.

Every Citizen should read

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE

UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.

It contains a biography of Farragut, with portrait, an important letter from Gen. Sherman, and is filled with the most valuable and interesting information.

Sold by all news dealers. Sent, post-paid, for 50 cents.

O. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher.
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES or Cough Lozenges allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

Wet Feet, and the Sudden Changes of weather we are now experiencing, usually result in a large increase of coughs, colds and pulmonary disorders, which may be promptly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy which has maintained its reputation for quarter of a century.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—The Best Remedy Extant for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,

the most certain purifier of the blood ever produced. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blothes on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impuriitie of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

Dr. T. Merwin, of Boston, was cured of baldness of seven years' standing, by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

President Petroleum Company.

President, Venango County, Penn.,
Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil boring lands on Alleghany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes.
AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Special Notice.

Railroad Agents, and others appointed to sell the new book by the author of "Cudjo's Cave,"
THE THREE SCOUTS,
will please order fresh supplies before they are entirely out, as at present it may be impossible to supply orders by return Express.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Army and Navy Officers

Returning from active service, will find it advantageous to call upon WHITE, the hatter, before purchasing their outfit. WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Hollaway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Miller's Hair Dye, better in quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price 75 cents than any dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Dey-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
B. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use.
DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. Prepared by S. G. Willing, No. 571 Broadway, (up stairs.) 50 cents per box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for Infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

NO MORE PHOSPHORUS.
NO MORE PHOSPHORUS.
NO MORE PHOSPHORUS.
NO MORE PHOSPHORUS.

The UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCHES contain neither sulphur or phosphorus, and ignite ONLY on the box, combining SAFETY and COMFORT.

DIAMOND RINGS

Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Station A and B, 10 A. M.; C and D, 9½ A. M., E and F, 9½ A. M.; G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE GREATEST STORY OF THE AGE.
IMMENSE LITERARY SENSATION.
THE FAIR LILIAS; OR, LIFE IN DEATH.
PIERCE EGAN'S SPLENDID NEW ROMANCE,

Far surpassing in descriptive power and intense dramatic interest even the magnificent productions by the same author which have preceded it, as "The Four Girls," "Such is Life," "Imogen," "The Marble Heart," and "The Scarlet Flower," this mighty master of the romantic pen has delighted millions of readers, and fully established his literary fame on foundations that cannot be shaken. In "The Fair Lilias" he rises to the zenith of success. Experienced critics agree that it is

A GEM OF GENIUS,

and the enormous sale of the issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY containing the first two chapters of this inimitable work has proven that the public fully recognize its merit. The demand for it already well-nigh eclipses the resources of supply, and the excitement it occasions is but commencing. And well may it be so, for nothing in the recent day has been given to the world that more powerfully and strikingly analyzes the darker as well as the purer and nobler passions of the human heart.

THE MYSTERIES OF MODERN LIFE,

its secret repinings, its bitter jealousies, its hidden schemings, its intense desires, its cold-hearted treacheries, and intermingling with them all the generous affection and devotion of

TRUE-SOULED WOMAN,

tempering the storm of human wickedness, at last, to the calm repose of human love, are here revealed in colors so real, so impressive, that they start forth from the canvas, and seem, by the profound emotion they excite, to make us actors in the drama, rather than spectators of its course. In fine, Mr. Egan has here achieved

A WONDERFUL WORK,

Even far excelling himself on every page.

SIR DUDLEY ELLINGHAM,
The Haughty Baronet:
LILIAS, the Saint-like Heroine;
HELENA, the intriguing Syren;
RAVENSCRAFT, the Reckless Villain;
VARGAS, the cold, slimy Tempter and instrument of Evil,

are all characters of intense force in their various development, and as they appear, depart and re-appear upon the scene, the latter varies

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe,"

from sweetness and beauty to ferocity and gloom, from wild mirth to agonizing grief, from summer sunshine to midnight horror, with the fantastic and bewildering variety of Holbein's renowned picture, known as "The Dance of Death." Yet, so complete are the harmony and probability of the plot that we are more inclined to believe that Mr. Egan has given us

A RECORD OF REAL LIFE,

rather than the most admirable fiction of the day.

For the benefit of the most of readers who were unable to secure last week's issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY, containing the initiatory chapters of this thrilling story, it will be

RECOMMENCED TO-MORROW.

The following is a complete synopsis of the same, indicating the all-absorbing interest and vivid action with which the tale is crowded:

SUMMARY.

CHAPTER I.

Rothbury Towers, a fine old baronial residence, situated on a hill not far from Ilderton, in Northumberland, England, is the residence of a proud, reserved Baronet, named Sir Dudley Ellingham. Death has made dreadful ravages in his family, and melancholy denies him the enjoyments of society. Misfortune seems to pursue him relentlessly, and those whom he would benefit partake of his evil lot; so that at last he is known as Sir Dudley the Unlucky—whose friendship or whose hatred alike is fatal. Consequently, the wretched Baronet confines himself a prisoner at large to his house and his surrounding estates, and only reconciles himself to live by the enjoyment of the love of the remnant of the relatives still left to him, and who dwell in the silent and gloomy chambers of Rothbury Towers. The first in his heart is his own and only child, Lilias, an exquisitely fair, golden-haired girl of six summers, of delicate form and graceful mein, one of twins, her sister having been stolen from the cradle without apparent motive, and without a clue to discovery. The Baronet's wife had died, in consequence of a painful accident, when Lilias was in her second year. The next nearest relative, and second in Sir Dudley's affection, is the son of an only and younger brother, whom he had greatly loved, who was killed while hunting, and whose wife survived the shock but a short time. This orphan-boy is a handsome, high-spirited lad, named Arden; about three years the senior of Lilias, and fondly attached to her. There is also a third relative dwelling at Rothbury Towers—a young and strikingly-beautiful girl, Helena Chudleigh, the orphan-daughter of Sir Dudley Ellingham's first and only cousin. She had been left—though born of high connections—a penniless dependent upon Sir Dudley's bounty. Twelve or thirteen years older than Lilias, and about nine or ten in advance of Arden, she is eighteen, tall, graceful, well-formed, with a patrician contour; but there is a peculiar weird expression in her eyes which seems to repel with fear those whom her beauty inspires with tenderness and her superior talents with admiration. Helena, by reason of her age and position, assumes the control of the household arrangements of Rothbury Towers, and strives to make herself a fit companion for the taciturn Sir Dudley, to whom she is continually offering thanks for his fatherly care over her, and trying in every way to further his comfort. She reads with Sir Dudley in the library, argues with him in his study, always, by the way, confessing that she has the worst of the argument; or, when fatigued with discussion, plays and sings to him in the music-room. As she gradually occupies more of his attention, so Lilias and Arden shares less. Still comparatively a young man, and Helena young and beautiful, only too fascinating and attractive, he begins to experience a delight in finding her white arms twining about his neck, and feeling her warm, fragrant breath playing upon his cheek. But the dull routine of Rothbury Towers is broken by the arrival of a distant relative of Helena's, Lord Ravenscraft, a young man of fashion and of fashionable vices, whose engaging manners and handsome person make a great impression on the inexperienced orphan. They seemingly become mutually attached, and their parting at the end of the visit is lover-like. The visit is repeated, with a like result. Sir Dudley perceives the impression the young Lord has made on his ward, and in future declines the usual lavish attentions she tries to bestow on him, after her lover's departure. In self-communion, when alone, Sir Dudley ejaculates: "Pardon me, sainted Lilias, if for a weak brief interval my thoughts betrayed from thy dear memory. The temptation is past, and I am thine own again, until it pleases the Almighty to reunite us, never more to be parted." The Baronet summonses his ward to his presence, and as though the coming and going of Lord Ravenscraft had influence over her, she resumes her former lovingness of manner, which the Baronet repels gravely. He gazes steadfastly at her face for a minute or more before he speaks. He notices the curious eldrich light in her eyes, which, at times, seem absolutely to corruscate, and make her appear like a lovely demon sent on earth to tempt man to perdition; but he believes it a visionary fancy of his own, and discards it as absurd. At last he says: "Nell, I regard you as one of my children." A crimson flush spreads itself like lightning over her face and neck, but disappears as quickly, and leaves her face whiter than Parian marble. "O my darling gardy," she mutters, as ready tears spring into her large eyes; "you are my only friend in the world, always so very kind"—. "Never mind those expressions of gratefulness," he interrupts; "you are, as I have many times hinted, too grateful to me. But to the point. Soon after the arrival of Lord Ravenscraft here, I saw that he was much attracted by your personal charms; and that his handsome face, and the silvery tones of his very musical voice, were not without their natural influence upon you. So I instituted inquiries. Lord Ravenscraft is a beggar, who has mortgaged and spent not only all he had or could obtain, but every expectation likewise. He is mixed up with a fraternity of fashionable blacklegs, and his expressions of affection for you have been uttered by him a thousand times to only too many of your sex, some of whom have had bitter cause to repent ever having listened to him. He has decided that you will marry him, and that a third of my possessions will belong to you, and he has already commenced to raise money on this prospect—" "O Sir, can this be true?" she ejaculates, pressing her hands together. "So true, that I have taken the following steps respecting him and you," replies Sir Dudley, almost sternly. "I have caused to be invested, for your behoof, seventeen thousand pounds, which will yield an income of five hundred pounds per annum. This income I have left you in my will, to become yours at my death, or when you marry—unless you should marry Lord Ravenscraft. In that case, the income intended for you will be added to the portion which it is my intention to leave my nephew, Arden, and you will receive from me nothing whatever. The fellow is a scoundrel, and you must forget him; nay, not only forget him, but return thanks to Heaven for having escaped the misery of being tied to such a villain. You will find, when I am gone, that it is not a mere pittance I have left you. It will keep you in comfort if you remain a single woman—it will be serviceable as a respectable jointure, if you marry some decent and estimable person." Something between a moan and a sob escapes from the lips of Helena; but she bows her head so that the Baronet cannot read, by the expression of her eyes, what is passing in her mind. Sir Dudley further informs her, that when his daughter Lilias attains maturity she will probably become the wife of the Duke of Cheviot, who will marry her for the sake of the estates to which she is heiress, and that Arden will become possessor of the Baronet's unentailed property, together with the lands and moneys left him by his grandfather. Meantime, Sir Dudley recommends his daughter to Helena's immediate care, assuring his niece that Lilias will repay her with affection, and acknowledge her services as they deserve. An expression of mingled hate and scorn passes over her features as she bows her head, but restraining herself, she asks, with apparent simplicity: "Dear guardian, what will become of all the estates in the event of the death of Lilias before her marriage?" "The property would go to Arden, her cousin, as next of kin." "And if Arden were to die unmarried?" she asks. "To you—you, Nell: you are the very next of kin, and you would inherit the vast property of both. If both were to die young to oblige you. Leave me—leave me, girl," he exclaims, in a tone of suffering. "You have touched a chord which has inflicted torture upon me." "Dear gardy," she says, in a sorrowful tone. "I do not mean—" "No, Nell, no—I am aware of that; but leave me. Not a word, but leave me," She caught his hand and kissed it: then she ran to her room and sank down in a chair, and buried her face in her hands. When she retires that night to her chamber, Helena Chudleigh paces it in sleepless, restless disorder, repeating to herself: "If both were to die young the whole of the vast property devolves to me—to me, with a Duke for a suitor. Not a 'decent, estimable person,' but a Duke, if they both die young to oblige me! If they both die young." She starts. She hears the thrilling, ominous tick of the deathwatch. It is the dead hour of the night, and fearful thoughts are running through her brain. She shudders and turns livid. "If they both die young!" whispers an unearthly voice. She tears off her habiliments and seeks her bed. She covers her head with the bedclothes. "If they both die young!" hisses the voice in her ear. Toward morning, she sinks exhausted to sleep, and dreams that Lilias and Arden are both dead, and that she sees them in their winding-sheets.

CHAPTER II.

Sir Dudley places his daughter Lilias under the care of her cousin Helena, who superintends her education. They are seldom a waking hour separate, and the little heiress becomes much attached to her cousin, who seems bent on making her physically as well as mentally adept and accomplished. Helena learns her to climb rocks, and stoop over frightful precipices and deep pools in search of flowers and curiosities. In consequence, Lilias becomes high-spirited, agile and daring, seeking dangerous localities merely for the excitement or to please the tastes of her cousin Helena, who seems to long specially for botanical specimens that grow in dangerous places. But the little gazelle always comes back safe, Arden returning from school, is alarmed when he sees the feats performed by his playfellow, and represents the danger thereof to his uncle, Sir Dudley, who sternly forbids their repetition. Helena becomes moody and despondent. Sometimes she wishes that Sir Dudley had never wedded to her that two lives only, after his own, stand between her and rank and wealth. Then she gives way to violent paroxyms of passion, and curses him with bitter imprecations, while virulent froth bubbles on her lips. "My descent is nobler than his own," she mutters, between her teeth; "but pauper that I am, he would marry me to a 'decent person.' O insult most bitter, most dire, most foul! Shall I not avenge it? I will. I will be a Duchess—ay, a Duchess, though my portion hereafter be eternal perdition!" This state of affairs continues till Lord Ravenscraft presents himself at Rothbury Towers and is denied admittance. Helena contrives to meet him secretly. At the interview, she coquettishly leans him on to demonstrations of unbounded affection, then upbraids him with duplicity and profligacy, and raising money on her prospects in the event of their marriage. She also informs him that her uncle leaves her a small fortune, on condition that she shall never become Lady Ravenscraft. The young Lord curses Sir Dudley, and vows vengeance, but swears that he loves Helena, and will sacrifice everything for her, and asks what she intends to do. Her pale face becomes of an unearthly white, a lurid flash darts from her eyes, and an expression passes over her features, which, but for the delicacy of her beauty, would make them appear demoniac, as she says, with slow and deliberate emphasis: "I bide my time!" "I do not comprehend you," he says. "Explain." She fastens her strangely-gleaming eyes upon his. "Listen, Ravenscraft," she rejoins, in slow, measured tones. "At Sir Dudley's death, Lilias and Arden inherit. If Lilias dies before marriage, the whole of her property will fall to Arden; and if both were to die young, after Sir Dudley's death, those twenty-three vast estates, the whole inheritance, would devolve to—to." She pauses. "To whom?" he asks, hoarsely and eagerly. "To me!" she replies, in a tone which defies description, but which thrills him to the marrow. After a pause, he says slowly: "I comprehend you now; but it might never come to pass." She lays both hands upon his shoulder, and rests her soft cheek upon her hands. "You know," she says, in a tone and with a look that makes his blood leap and bubble in his veins, "that if these enormous estates, and all the great wealth of Sir Dudley Ellingham, become mine, I shall be my own mistress. Ravenscraft—I can give my hand with my heart—I can reward faithful service and patient faith. What would you counsel?" He bends his face down to hers, and whispers: "Helena, I would barter my soul to Satan for you, but I cannot advise you now—I cannot think. I will send Dr. Vargas to you. You may trust your heart's dearest secret with him, although the gibbet for you were to be the penalty of his treachery. You will find him at your elbow when no one else is near. He will convey my thoughts to you, and will tender his own counsel. Farewell." Helena then returns to Rothbury Towers, Lord Ravenscraft gazing after her and muttering: "She is hetress to the whole place, only two lives intervening. She must be mine, and all the estates too. It is a dark and desperate scheme she hints at; but I am a hounded beggar, and it must be done. If I sell my soul to the devil for her, O, but I will be Lord of Rothbury Towers!" He plunges into a thicker part of the wood by a narrow path, and disappears. Immediately from the brushwood rises the figure of a tall woman, whose form is hidden by a dingy cloak, which envelops it, and conceals all the lower part of her face. "A fitting aid to complete my work of vengeance," she murmurs between her teeth. "Why, let her scheme; she shall level the shaft, but I must point it. Woe to you, Lord of Rothbury Towers, so long as one pulse of life throbs in your bosom! Woe to you, Lord of Rothbury Towers! woe! woe!" She tosses up her hands toward the building, as one who utters a malediction, and then she glides away into the gloom of the wood.

The publication of this superb romance, from *the advance sheets*, received directly from England, will be continued as rapidly as possible, thus placing the readers of

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PAPER COLLARS—$1,50 PER HUNDRED. 10 for 15 cents: sample sent by mail for 5 cents. A first-class article in every respect. For sale at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

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DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones. I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, ficticious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their eclatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES,
AT..... ....$5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES,
$2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
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DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH, W. D. SMITH, E. F. CUSHMAN, W. M. STEWART.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING.

1. The *fee simple* of 1,366 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw Creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw Creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken-Straw. Broken-Straw Creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil Creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Alleghany River, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boat to Pittsburgh. As mentioned before, *the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New-York and Philadelphia.* The bluffs rise from 400 to 600 feet, and in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water power to one of the finest and best constructed saw-mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw. A gang of saws can be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of yielding a revenue to the company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, etc., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, etc.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent. The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable the company to immediately commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw-mill, and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and, in many places, superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities in Oil Creek. About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer Run, which empties into the Broken-Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situate about ten miles nearly due north of the now celebrated Tideoute, on the Alleghany River.

2. The *fee simple* of 1,167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta Township, Forrest County, Penn., just over the border of Venango County. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil-man visiting the region says, "Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world-renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta River for several miles. This property is situate about ten miles east of the Alleghany River. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, &c.—which can be made to yield a handsome revenue. There are also large deposits of Bituminous Coal, which can be worked, and will increase the profits of the company very materially. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta River is lined with them on each side for miles—one, at the mouth of Salmon Creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil Creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forrest County—north, south, east and west—are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest County is in the centre of an immense basin of oil underlying that whole region of country.

A competent Superintendent—Mr. Frank O. Evers, who has had four years' experience in the business—has been appointed, and has commenced operations on the lands of the company.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES

will be sold at the abovementioned subscription price,

$2 50 PER SHARE,

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From the above Prospectus it will be seen that the

"COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY"

offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in Oil Stocks. The extent of the property owned by them,

OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES,

the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend-paying oil stock companies in the country.

This Company has declined to purchase *small interests in producing wells*, for the purpose of making it a "dividend-paying company," as the commencement, *as many others have*, and therefore, have precluded all possibility of a decrease of their stock from a partial or total cessation of the production of the wells, as so often occurs by the close proximity of neighboring companies in their operations.

Subscription books are opened, and subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the COMPANY received at their

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REFERENCES—P. L. GILBERT, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
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OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,
HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisopikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a spec

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The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

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The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

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NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

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J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
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Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

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No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE
$100,000 RESERVED FOR A WORKING CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
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The property of this Company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, sufficient to pay at once regular monthly dividends on the capital stock.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The Trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed, and have reserved a working capital of $100,000.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketchum & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis-sts., in the city of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn; or of either of the Trustees.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
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All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
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U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY

and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 180 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Palmanina & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States 6 per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.

SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.

For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 5.

The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Allegheny River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.

TRUSTEES:
ELY HOPPOCK, C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, LEVI APGAR,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUSH, JOHN C. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD.
ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. J. MESSENGER.

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELAWATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac C. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1st April, 1860, and 1st May, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 16th inst.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

RUSSELL FILE

COMPANY.

Capital $500,000: divided into 25,000 shares, of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.

President,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President,
I. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad-st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.

This Company having purchased the exclusive right for the United States and the Canadas of the valuable invention for restoring worn FILES, purpose erecting a suitable factory for putting the same into immediate operation. The invention has been thoroughly tested by the most competent judges, and has in every case given perfect satisfaction. It will require but a plain and simple statement of facts to convince the public of the profitable character of the enterprise, as affording opportunity to capitalists for safe and largely remunerative investment.

Very few people, unconnected with mechanical branches of industry, can possibly form any estimate of the extent to which Files are used, and what an important item this article forms of our list of importations, and also of our manufactures. It is, therefore, well for the information of the uninitiated, to state that no less than from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of Files are annually imported into the United States, and from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 worth annually manufactured here, and yet this supply, large as it may appear, does not exceed, nay, it often fails to satisfy the demand. One would naturally suppose that the manufacture of so important an article of industry would have derived aid in its development from the use of machinery, yet such is not the case, it having, after numerous attempts, been fully demonstrated, that no machinery can be produced to take the place of the manual labor now solely employed in the manufacture of files. The want of skilled labor in this branch of business, both here and in Europe, is so great, that it taxes the utmost energies of the manufacturers to supply the constantly increasing demand of the trade, and also tends to continually enhance the cost of production. It should be stated here, that in ordinary machine shops, to require a file of the very best make and quality to last a good workman one single day, and but few files, in fact, accomplish this result; and it may further be added, that some of the large iron works, as well as the Government and railroad machine shops, use from $50,000 to $100,000 worth of files each per annum. This will explain the enormous consumption of files, and renders further enlargement on this subject unnecessary. The system of recutting files is practiced, but here again the want of skilled labor is encountered, and occasions the same difficulty as in the primary manufacture, the same process having to be pursued in recutting as in making a new file, and the high price charged, together with the fact that the files are lessened in weight, and the temper of the steel destroyed, renders the process under which this company will work, not only ten times cheaper in amount, but also vastly superior, as its process does not perceptibly decrease the weight, whilst it materially improves the temper of the steel.

An unlimited supply of old files can, at all times, be procured at from 3½ to 4 cents per pound, and the Company could, at once, lay in a whole year's supply at these prices. From estimates made with great care, the Company, with its factory in complete working order, will be able to restore about 50,000 dozen 12-inch files per annum, and other sizes in proportion, which, as will be seen by the calculation below, would only cost the Company, when ready for market, $1 13 per dozen. According to certificates from the proprietors of the best and most respectable machine shops of the country, these files are in every respect equal to new, and can, as experience has amply proved, be readily disposed of, both to the home and foreign trade, at prices which will leave a net profit to this Company of over $300,000. Aside from this, a large source of revenue is available from the sale of rights, should the Company deem it proper to dispose of any.

The Company have only 5,000 shares left to dispose of, at $10, par value being $20 per share, which can be subscribed for at their bankers, Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, and Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., where, also, specimens of files restored by the company may be seen.

1 ton of old file weighing 2,000 lbs., at 4 cents per lb.	$80 00
(A 12 inch file weighs a trifle less than a pound which would give 166⅔ dozen files per ton.)	
166⅔ dozen files at 48 cents per dozen	80 00
And cost of restoring, labor and packing for market, at 85 cents per dozen, gives a total of $1 13 per dozen 12-inch file; and other sizes in proportion.	

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS GOODYEAR, Banker, Schonarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DEMERITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

ANNUAL STATEMENT AND REPORT OF THE RICHIE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, OIL COMPANY.
Amount of Capital Stock.....$600,000 00
The whole amount of the Capital Stock has been issued in payment of property necessary for the business of, and which has been conveyed to the company.
Total amount of indebtedness on the 31st day of December, 1864.....$10,028 68
DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
C. W. DURANT, President.
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, RICHARD W. KING,
THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE, W. S. WILLIAMS,
HORACE E. BROWNE, EDMUND TABER.
City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles W. Durant being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Ritchie County, Virginia, Oil Company, and that the facts stated in the foregoing statement and report are true. C. W. DURANT, President.
Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1865.
C. H. VAN BRUNT, Notary Public.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 6 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. Dayton. Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustus Embury, Jno. D. Wing,
Smith Fancher. A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey, E. F. Patchen,
Arthur T. Hurd.
The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 15th of January.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 31 BROADWAY, Corner of RECTOR-ST.
NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the board, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS'
AND
BANKERS'
PETROLEUM
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

PAR, $5 PER SHARE.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
$2 50 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

10,000 SHARES RESERVED
FOR
WORKING CAPITAL.

This company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, by bankers and merchants of the highest standing in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of developing and working tracts of the richest oil territory in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES:

No. 1.—43 (forty-three) acres in fee on East Oil Creek, all boreable territory, very rich, and room for fifty wells; leases to be made and wells to go down at once. Reports from experienced oil operators to be seen at our office.

No. 2.—The celebrated Ralph lease on Oil Creek. One well now pumping oil. Company receives three-quarters of all the oil.

No. 3.—Well down five hundred and fifty feet; tubed and all ready to test; splendid show of oil; opposite to the Miller Farm, on Oil Creek.

No. 4.—Two and a half acres of land, (see prospectus,) all flat, boreable territory, on Oil Creek, opposite the Miller Farm. Quarter interest in all wells now going down, or hereafter to be put down.

No. 5.—Leasehold, (Very valuable.) Richest part of Cherry Run. One-half the oil.

No. 6.—Leasehold. Cherry Run. One-half the oil.

No. 7.—3d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run. Half the oil.

No. 8.—3d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run. Half the oil.

The Merchants' and Bankers' Petroleum Company have no hesitation in promising early dividends to the shareholders from their valuable properties, some of which is not over a mile from the Maple Shade, the regular dividends of which is four per cent. per month, with twelve per cent. additional last month from the profit of a single well. Also the same distance from Noble and Delamater, whose dividends are ten per cent. per month regularly. Our leaseholds being on Cherry Run, just over the hill, in a direct line from the last-named well, and we do not doubt being able to strike good wells in this rich vein.

The small amount of capital is another inducement, beside the company's valuable properties, for original subscribers to take the stock thus offered as the best investment.

The books are now opened at our offices and counting-rooms, for original subscriptions, and when closed, the stock will be placed upon the regular boards in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, when it is expected largely to advance.

☞ On application, prospectuses can be had, and further particulars learned, of the undersigned, at No. 66 Beaver-st.

MELLEN, WARD & MOWER,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.

SEWALL, RADDIN & SON,
No. 37 Pearl-st., Boston.

U. & A. DE COMEAU,
No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1864, AS REQUIRED BY CHARTER.

Premiums on outstanding risks Dec. 31, 1863	$347,060 82
Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	2,669,372 24
Total	$3,016,423 06
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$2,555,967 30
Losses paid during same period	1,034,564 93
Returns of premiums and expenses	573,816 78
THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:	
Cash in Bank and with English Bankers	$1,857,137 66
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	325,125 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	309,503 96
United States, City, Bank, and other Stocks	394,465 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, and other claims due Company	990,653 95
Total amount of Assets	$3,876,985 57

SIX PER CENT. interest on the Outstanding Certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the seventh of February next.

A Cash Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. will be paid to Stockholders, on and after the 23d of January inst.

After reserving over TWO MILLION DOLLARS, Capital and Surplus, the balance of the Outstanding Certificates of the Scrip-issue of 1863, the whole of 1860, and FIFTY PER CENT. of the Scrip-issue of 1861, will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the seventh of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company, for the year ending December 31, 1864, for which Certificates will be issued, on and after the first day of April next.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed until the 23d of January inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 7th of February next.

By order of the Board.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan, 11, 1865.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	John E. Gardner,
William H. Guion,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Robert Spedding,
James M. Brown,	J. B. Johnston,
N. Chandler,	Frederick C. Gebhard,
George W. Hennings,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
W. Butler Duncan,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Henry F. Spaulding,	John J. Crane,
John L. Aspinwall,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
John Allen,	George W. Bee,
Chas. G. Landon,	William Wright,
Douglas Robinson,	Emil Heinmann,
David P. Sellar,	Thomas Slocomb,
Oliver K. King,	George A. Phelps, Jr.,
Gustavus Kutter,	M. A. Sorchan,
L. H. Brigham,	E. Von Der Heydt,
John A. Meeke,	Isaac de Neufville.

John P. Schepeler, President.
RICHARD LATHERS, Vice-President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
ALEX. MACKAY, Second Vice-President.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

THOMAS MORTON,	TIMOTHY H. BURGER,
HENRY DAVID,	CHAS. JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD B. COWLES,	WM. MILES,
ARCHIBALD PARK,	ADM. WAKEMAN,
DANL. S. SCHANCK,	EDWARD SCULLY,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,	NELSON SAMMIS,
CHAS. C. WHITE,	NATHAN WORLEY,
E. A. MAYERHAU,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT B. PARSONS,	DAVIS COLLAMORE,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	B. McELERLEY,
M. B. SMITH, Jr.,	JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
J. WINDMULLER,	THOS. TESSENDEN,
HAM. BLYDENBURG,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
SAML. FLOCH,	R. G. RATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	W. H. MONTANYEA,
JOHN A. BAUSH,	ADDINGTON REED,
W. L. VAN NAME,	THOMAS WEBB,
G. G. JEFFRIES,	S. S. WYCKOFF,
M. A. CHILDS,	J. C. WINANS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, J. C. WINANS was unanimously elected President, and JAMES GILMORE Secretary of the Company.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James Irvin,	J. Green Pearson,
John H. Macy,	C. W. H. Wilmerding,
H. W. Howes,	John McKesson,
Gideon Pott,	Francis Brown,
Jas. H. Pinkney,	James L. Todd,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	H. W. Belcher,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	F. A. Conkling,
Wm. C. Barrett,	John Tapein,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Henry Demarest,	W. S. Hanford,
Joseph Rogers.	John Wilson.
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. P

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

1865—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, onand after FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on or after MONDAY, 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock, at No 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 6 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JAMES O STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
WILLIAM VANNAME, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. interest be allowed to depositors, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on or after the 20th instant. Dividends not drawn will be placed on interest as principal.

Deposits made at the present time will be ALLOWED INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.

Bank open from 10 to 2 o'clock DAILY, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

THOS B. STILLMAN, President, ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 6 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Boorees, Sewed, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfilment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.
GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the Kersey of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 127 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS. INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS.

MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE.
NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1865.

Proposals for performing mail messenger service in the City of New-York for four years, beginning on the 1st of July, 1865, and ending June 30, 1869, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 27, next, to be decided by the 29th.

The service will consist of the conveyance of mails, as follows:

ROUTE No. 1,461.—From the Post-office on Nassau-street, by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-street; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th streets; Station E, at No. 368 8th-avenue; Station G, No. 1,689 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 408 3d-avenue; Station J, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand-street, back to the Post-office in Nassau-street. Also from Post-office in Nassau-street, by the stations, in the following order, viz: B, D, F, G, E, C and A, back to the Post-office. The entire trips, averaging about eight miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Saturday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.,) the first leaving the Post-office on Nassau-street at 6 A. M. and at the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper station and return to the Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight covered one-horse wagons.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract and bond, with two sureties of ample and unquestionable sufficiency, conditioned for the faithful performance of the service in every respect. It will also provide that the contractor shall be answerable for all persons to whom he shall commit the care and transportation of the mails, and be accountable to the United States for any damage sustained through their unfaithfulness or want of care; that fines may be imposed and deductions made for failures and delinquencies in the performance of the service; and that the contract may be annulled for repeated failures, for violating the Post-office laws, or disregarding the instructions of the department.

The Postmaster-General will reserve the right to curtail or add to the service, if required by the public interest, decreasing or increasing the pay pro rata.

Proposals should be sealed, superscribed "Proposals for Mail Messenger Service, New-York," and addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.," and sent by mail.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by the Postmaster at New-York, and the certificate must have affixed to it a five-cent revenue stamp, canceled, as required by law.

Payments will be made quarterly by warrants on the Treasury, or drafts on postmasters, at the option of the department. W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

Blank proposals can be procured at the New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR $234,000.
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec 23, 1864. }

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.,

Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Hatchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for,

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 M. MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four revenue steam cutters (side-wheel) for the Upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application, in person or by letter, to this department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz:

6-4 Dark blue cloth, Army Standard.
6-4 Dark blue Kersey, Army Standard.
Vest buttons, Army Standard.
½-inch yellow worsted lace, Army Standard.
Brass crossed sabres, for hats, Army Standard.
Brass eagles, for hats, Army Standard.
Regimental colors, (Infantry,) Army Standard.
Regimental descriptive books, Army Standard.
Regimental index books, Army Standard.
Hospital tent poles, (sets,) Army Standard.
Heavy 54-inch burlaps, sample required.
Canvas padding, sample required.
Canteen webbing, 1-inch (linen or cotton,) sample required.
Machine thread, (Stewarts' linen, No. 70, spools,) sample required.
White basting cotton, sample required.
Flax sewing twine, sample required.

Each bid must be guarantied by two responsible persons whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard, can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 58 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate 13,263, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George K. Sistare. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will return it to WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO.,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST.—$25 REWARD.—LOST IN THE BROADway cars, between 11th and 42d sts., Thursday evening, a PEARL SCARF PIN. The finder will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at No. 94 Front-st.

FOUND—JAN. 12, A POCKET-BOOK, NEAR Washington-square, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it by calling upon H. BUNCE, No. 172 6th-av., and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY AFternoon, probably in a 4th-av. omnibus, a SABLE MUFF, somewhat worn. $10 reward will be paid on its return to No. 63 East 23d-st.

A PIN, &c., &c. FOUND NEAR BROOK-LYN. The owner can have the same by paying for advertising. Apply to the New-York Times Main Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT

SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GRAND PIANO.

A new patent overstrung Horace Waters grand piano, with compound suspension bridge and repeating action. The musical public are invited to call and test the superior tone and power of this magnificent instrument: also to examine the Waters' latest improved square pianos. Second-hand pianos and melodeons taken in exchange for new ones.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE SYsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land, near the gate-house, on High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence still north along the eastern side of said street, one hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land in line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and twenty-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Illinois in behalf of the soldiers captured in the Streight raid into Georgia, setting forth that all efforts to secure their release had been unavailing; that they were suffering in Southern dungeons, and could not get fresh air, because unable to bear the ball and chain; and praying that something be done to relieve them from the slow but certain death which awaits them.

The petition was referred to the Military Committee.

PETITION FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Virginia asking for a Territorial Government instead of their present State Government, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

DUTY ON IMPORTED BOOKS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the petition of the Wisconsin Historical Society, asking for a reduction of the duty on imported books, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) presented the petition of the Indiana Publishers' Association, for a reduction of the duty on imported paper.

GOVERNMENT BOND LOST.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of a citizen of Massachusetts who had lost a Government bond, and asking that it be restored to him.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the Secretary of the Treasury had indicated his intention to make good the loss of bonds after the lapse of a year or so; but if Treasury Notes were lost they could not be returned without further legislation, and that such a petition as that presented by Mr. SUMNER should go to the Committee on Claims.

The petition was thereupon referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE CALL OF JULY LAST FOR MEN.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of men furnished by the loyal States under the call of the President in July last for 500,000 men.

Mr. RIDDLE said: The information called for is very anxiously looked for by thousands of citizens in all the loyal States, and more particularly by the citizens of those States which border upon the States in rebellion, and which have responded to every draft made upon their people. By the proclamation of the President made on the 19th of December last, it appears that but 240,000 of the 500,000 called for were obtained, leaving a deficiency of 260,000. In consequence of this a draft of 300,000 has been ordered by the President. By the census of 1860 the States mentioned in my resolution contained in round numbers twenty-three millions of people, including the District of Columbia. This number is doubtless greater now, but I will assume it to be the same. The State which I in part represent here had a population of 112,216. Out of this population Delaware furnished 2,445 under the call of the 16th of July last. If Senators will make a calculation they will find this amount a little more than her quota of the 500,000 men, but an idea has gone abroad that the small States, where the drafts are enforced with ease and rapidity, must be taxed to fill up the deficiency created by the failure of the draft in the larger States. I think the Senate will gladly give the Secretary of War the opportunity to give the information, for it is called for in the kindest spirit to that officer, and I think he will cheerfully respond to it. The resolution ought to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This was agreed to and the resolution so referred.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved to amend the bill by increasing the compensation of the Consul at Halifax from two to three thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. SHERMAN was opposed to the increase unless it could be shown that it was actually necessary.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) presented a letter from the Secretary of State recommending the increase.

Mr. SUMNER said he was opposed to any increase of salary anywhere, much more to a general increase. Still he was willing to look at individual cases as they arose and decide upon them. He thought that the Consul at Halifax ought to be better paid than he is, and he should vote for the proposition to increase his salary.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if the Consul at Halifax was dissatisfied, he would agree to find fifty men from his own State to take his place.

Mr. SUMNER—Would he discharge the duties of the position?

Mr. SHERMAN—They would.

Mr. SUMNER—I doubt it.

Mr. CHANDLER advocated the amendment.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 17 to 37.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) moved to amend by inserting before the word "Mexico," she words "the Republic of." He said there were two Governments in Mexico, and we could recognize none but the "Republic." We had nothing to do with the "Empire."

The amendment of Mr. WADE was adopted.

The Consular Appropriation Bill was then passed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. CHIVINGTON.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the resolution in relation to the officers and soldiers of Col. CHIVINGTON'S command, suspending their pay and emoluments until an investigation of their conduct toward certain Indian tribes in Colorado takes place.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) hoped that the Committee on Indian Affairs had investigated this subject. He did not like to give a decision until he had heard both sides, and he did not like to hold subordinates responsible for obeying orders. He was opposed to hasty action. If Col. CHIVINGTON had done wrong, he ought to be punished, but private soldiers ought not to be held responsible for the orders of their superiors.

Mr. HARLAN said that the resolution only proposed a suspension of pay until the facts were investigated. The soldiers who took part in this transaction were hundred days' men. He believed they were organized with a distinct understanding that they were to engage in this raid. They returned to camp loaded with plunder, consisting of ponies, buffalo-robes and Mexican dollars.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) was opposed to immediate action. The men were simply obeying orders. There was a great deal of misplaced sympathy extended to the Indians. He had seen none of the generous and elevated sentiments in these people, of which he had read so much, but had found them treacherous, thieving and murderous; and he believed it would be well for the country if they were all exterminated. He had tried to civilize the Indians by translating Christ's Sermon on the Mount for them, but he never could impress Christian doctrines upon them, although he had civilized them to some extent—with powder and ball.

Mr. NESMITH quoted several instances of Indian barbarity, and argued that every attempt to treat them with kindness had been unsuccessful.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) was in favor of the resolution, and spoke at length upon its merits.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) believed that the whole fault was with the Governor of Colorado, who acted, no doubt, upon the bid of the Administration. He was opposed to the resolution because it held private soldiers amenable for the faults of their commanding officers. He believed the Indians to be the most treacherous and perfidious of people, but he did not think the Government had a right to pursue such a mode of warfare as Col. CHIVINGTON did.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) denied that a private soldier was bound to kill women and children if commanded to do so by superior officers. No court-martial would convict a soldier for refusing to obey such orders. He was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out so much of the resolution as relates to the suspension of pay, and make it an order for investigation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved that the resolution be so amended as to apply to the officers only, as it would be unfair to make it apply to the privates, because the laws of the army were very strict, and compelled privates to obey orders.

Mr. POMEROY accepted Mr. WILSON'S amendment in place of the one proposed by him.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to the resolution, because he did not believe in punishing men without a fair trial. If the facts alleged against Col. CHIVINGTON were true, he ought to be tried by court-martial and shot to death.

Mr. SUMNER thought exceptional crimes deserved exceptional punishment, and this was exceptional crime. It was an atrocious crime which the Senate ought to be swift to punish.

The amendment of Mr. POMEROY was not adopted.

The original resolution of Mr. HARLAN was then passed.

ADJOURNMENT OVER SUNDAY.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the following memorial from SAMUEL WILKESON, namely:

The undersigned represents to the Congress of the United States that he is the Washington editor of the New-York *Tribune*; that, as such, he sent in three different days within the current week to the officers of the American Telegraph Company in this city for transmission to the *Tribune* in New-York telegrams announcing the removal of Gen. BUTLER from the command of the Army of the James; that the telegrams were not sent, but were suppressed; that your petitioner has been informed that they were suppressed by an order from the War Department; that your petitioner has reason to believe that a censorship of newspaper telegrams has been established in the City of Washington without law, and that the same is exercised therein without responsibility, in violation of the freedom of the press, to the injury of lawful business, in violation of the rights of property and nullification of law. Your petitioner further represents that this suppression of the news of the removal of Gen. BUTLER extended to and included the telegrams announcing the same, and to all the newspapers in the Northern and Western States by their representatives resident in Washington, and that while this censorship and suppression are in force in Washington the agent of one of the New-York newspapers at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac had free let and license accorded to him to send to his paper full accounts of the said removal of Gen. BUTLER and extended comments thereon, which license he improved, and thereby secured for and gave to his paper a monopoly of said news over all the papers of the United States, to the unjust interference with business and the violation of equity. Your petitioner, therefore, prays for the passage of a law that shall place the right to use the telegraph on the same ground with the right to use the mails, and that shall punish interference with, and interruption or suppression of this right, as now law punishes the suppression or interruption of and interference with the right to use the mails of the United States. SAMUEL WILKESON.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) moved, and it was agreed, that after to-day the further consideration of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment be postponed for two weeks from Tuesday next.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, (Dem., said at the last session he voted against the proposed amendment, but when the question shall again be taken, he intended to record his name in the affirmative. He had changed his views with reference to the expediency of the measure, and was satisfied with the reasons which had induced him to reach such a conclusion. He entertained the same opinions of the rebellion now which he always had, and that there was not a shadow of pretext for the infamous and disastrous conduct on the part of the South. Nevertheless, he believed that there had not been exhibited a sufficient willingness to extend conciliation to the masses who have been misled and betrayed by their leaders. If he could preserve the Constitution and Union by preserving the present status of slavery, he would do it. He would go further, and save them even if it were necessary to extend slavery. He He would, in the language of the President, either partially or altogether, destroy slavery, to accomplish his purpose; and it was simply because he believed the amendment, if adopted, would serve that patriotic end, that he should vote for it. He argued that Congress has the power to propose the amendment to the Constitution, and yielded to the public sentiment and action of Missouri in abolishing slavery. We never can have a peace until we in some way dispose of that institution. He expressed the opinion that in less than two years Kentucky, too, will be a free State, and will abolish slavery without compensation.

Mr. ROLLINS was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, which extended over two hours.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) alluded to the progress of emancipation. Slavery was first driven from the Territories, and then its kingdom of the States was shaken to its foundation, and one by one its corner stones were being removed. His colleague (PENDLETON) had, however, found a new resting place for slavery, namely, where the great statue of Liberty was enshrined; but no spot was so sacred that slavery could not be pursued to the altar and there slain. The argument of his colleague was good, if it were true that the States were sovereign and independent. This he controverted; and if ever they were sovereign and independent, they were not so now. Coming into the Union, the obligation once taken rendered them an indivisible nation.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the gentleman from Ohio (PENDLETON) had exonerated those living in the rebel States from responsibilities for this bloody war, and placed it upon himself (STEVENS) and those who acted with him. This was a grave charge, if true; and should make them feel not only regret but remorse for their conduct. He thanked God that his long entertained hatred of slavery had not been weakened by enfeebling age. The party with which he had acted could not hesitate to do what duty required, viz.: to exclude slavery from the territories, confining it to the spot which it already polluted in the States. He had hoped that the great evil would work its own destruction. But none with whom he acted had proposed a violation of the Constitution for eradicating slavery. He said the epitaph of the gentleman from Ohio would be: "Here rests the ablest and most pertinacious defender of slavery and opponent of liberty of his party," while his own (STEVENS') would be: "Here lies one who never rose to any eminence, and only courted the low ambition to have it said that he sought to ameliorate the condition of the poor and downtrodden of every language, race and color."

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) entered into an argument as to the character of our form of government, denying that this was a confederacy of sovereign States; it was a nation. He briefly advocated the pending resolution, regarding slavery as an outlaw of civilization, and as the progenitor of treason, which should be at once abolished.

No other speeches were made on the resolution.

AMENDMENT TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill in amendment of the Pacific Railroad act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and requiring said road to complete twenty-five miles yearly, and the whole line from San Jose to Sacramento in four years.

THE BLACK HILLS OF DACOTAH.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to institute geological surveys of the Black Hills in Dacotah, and appropriating $20,000 for that purpose.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE CLAIMS OF 1845.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of New-York merchants to have paid the fire claims of 1845.

Adjourned until Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

Mr. LAIMBEER presented a petition, numerously signed by wealthy citizens of New-York, asking for an immediate investigation into the affairs of the city departments.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Confirming the Bounty Act of the New-York Supervisors.

Incorporating the Studio Building Association of New-York.

To amend the law relative to the assessment of bank stock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Transit Life Insurance Company.

Providing for the repayment of moneys illegally collected by the Health Commissioners of New-York.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat to borrow $30,000.

Making appropriations to the New-York Dispensaries.

To enable qualified voters of this State in the military service of the United States to vote in the field, and whenever ten or more are together, they to choose their own Election Judges.

To amend the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

The concurrent resolutions of thanks to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS and FARRAGUT were adopted by yeas 113, nays 1—Mr. KERGAN.

Mr. ANGEL offered a concurrent resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, which was laid on the table under the rule.

BILLS NOTICED.

In relation to taxes in New-York.

By Mr. STEWART—For a railroad in 125th street, New-York.

Also to legalize certain resolutions of the Common Council of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Corn Exchange and Warehouse Security Company.

By Mr. STEWART—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn railroad and Ferry Company.

Also to legalize certain resolutions of the Common Council of New-York relative to the conveyance of land to the German Hospital.

Also to amend the charter of the Savings Bank of New-York.

Adjourned to Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Ira Bride was tried in this Court yesterday upon an indictment for grand larceny. It appeared from the evidence that a rustic individual from Connecticut, anxious to see the sights in New-York, wandered into a concert saloon on Broadway on the night of the 3d of January last. While there he became acquainted with Miss Hattie Smith, one of the pretty waiter girls of the establishment. He yielded to her blandishments, and accompanied her to her home in Greene-street. In the dead hour of the night he was awakened by the flashing of a light in the room, and saw the prisoner in the act of stealing his vest, which contained the sum of $60. He was about to get up and seize Bride, but his friend Hattie suggested the prisoner had a revolver and would be apt to use it if he was molested. The complainant escaped to the street, procured the assistance of an officer, and had the whole party arrested. The jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Caddell, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and was sent to the State Prison for two years and nine months. This man was a cripple, his lower limbs being withered and entirely useless. No doubt many of our citizens have seen him dragging himself about the streets making a silent appeal to the purses of the charitable. He was arrested in the act of entering a house in Liberty-street. A ladder had been placed against the house and the prisoner climbed up, using his hands only, to a second story window. A policeman saw him and made the arrest.

Patrick Dewlit pleaded guilty of grand larceny and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Antonio Oliver, accused of theft, proved an excellent character and was discharged.

Mary Miller pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Richard Carey, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded. Prisoner was charged with passing a counterfeit bill on the Bull's Head Bank of this city. His Honor said that if he would disclose the name of the party from whom he bought the bills the sentence of the Court would be light.

Assistant District Attorney, Robert C. Hutchings, appeared for the people.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted to probate during the week past: James Ferguson, Epes E. Ellery, Roderick B. Perry, Elizabeth Rollins, Elizabeth Lands, Alfred H. S. Boucher, Rithy Barker, Michael O. Halfriel. None of them contain anything of public interest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN COURT.—Mr. JOSEPH HAYDOCK, of No. 80 Malden-lane, agent for Holloway's Pills, preferred a complaint against Dr. JOHN FREDERICK, of No. 327 Water-street, druggist, alleging that he had offered for sale fifty dozen boxes of pills under spurious labels and wrappers. Justice SHANDLEY required the accused to give bail to appear for trial before the Court of Special Sessions.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C....	30⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. R...		34⅜
10,000	do.....	b30 30⅜	900	do.....	s3	34⅜
$115,000	Amer. Gold..	218⅜	400	do.....		34⅝
10,000	do.....	218⅜	200	do.....	s3	34⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. R...	s10 117⅛	100	do.....	s5	34⅜
400	Erie R.....	83⅝	500	do.....	s3	34⅜
90	do.....	s5 83⅜	100	Cum. Coal.....	b5	32½
100	do.....	s5 83⅜	300	C. & N. W. Pr.		66
500	do.....	b10 83¾	200	do.....	b3	66
200	do.....	b3 83¾	300	do.....	s3	65¾
100	Hudson R. R...	s60 109	100	do.....		65⅞
100	do.....	109⅜	100	do.....		65⅞
100	do.....	b10 109⅜	100	Quick. Min.Co....		97
100	M. S. & N. I.....	72	200	do.....	b3	97
400	do.....	72⅛	100	do.....	b5	96⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	93¾	200	do.....	b5	96⅜
300	Chi. & R. I. R..	s10 102	600	Mar, Min. C.....		11⅜
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	98¼	700	do...		11⅜
100	do.....	s5 98				

The market is heavy for stocks. Gold was not very strong; sales after the call were made at 218⅛. The best bid at the close of the report was 218.

AMUSING SCENES.

Quite amusing scenes occasionally occur at our office while patients are under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas for teeth extraction. Three ladies came in the other day, one of whom wished eight teeth extracted. She was over sixty years of age, and said she had heart disease, weak lungs, was nervous, &c. I assured her that she had no occasion for fear. She breathed the gas, and when sound asleep, we extracted her eight teeth. As she awoke she commenced to sing, laugh, spat her hands, and was in the highest state of glee. She was greatly astonished when told that her teeth were all out.

As the gas had worked so well, one of the other ladies thought she would try it, and have three roots extracted. As she was young and stout, she doubted if we could get her asleep. I told her I had never yet failed with a patient. We put her easily to sleep, and extracted the roots. As she was waking, she exclaimed very excitedly, "I'm not asleep yet! I can see Clinton Hall over there! I can see that Omnibus—and that woman with the market-basket! O, I'm an old stager, you can't come it over me! I can walk too!" Let's see you walk, says the Doctor. Upon this she jumped out of the chair, strutted across the room, and wheeled, "There! ain't I awake!" Upon assuring her that her teeth were out, she declared most positively that her eyes had not been closed.

Not long since, a gentleman, for whom we had extracted a large molar tooth, awoke and exclaimed very angrily, "This gas is a regular humbug—I knew you could'nt get me asleep!" On showing him his tooth, he insisted on paying double price for its extraction.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

THE GEM OF THE TOILET.

The world says, is Sozodont. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill-humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. Sozodont is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, No. 756 BROADWAY.—Great reduction to pupils entering this month. Terms reduced from $50 to $30 for the entire course, including penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic. Rooms for private instruction.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WEED AND ODYKE.—About this great suit opinions vary. About KENT'S East India Coffee there's but one opinion. It is the best and cheapest family coffee in the world. All grocers sell it. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING WATER—Superior to any Mineral Water in the market. Be sure to call for the "Star" Spring Water. Depot No. 68 Barclay-st., New-York. D. WESTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF DEMORESTS' ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MIRROR OF FASHIONS is out to-day, with brilliant and artistic novelties, entertaining literary matter, including a poem from Theodore Tilton. Do not fail to see the magnificent February number.

[Advertisement.]

A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MARRIED.

ANTHONY—DWIGHT.—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. B. W. Dwight, ELLIOTT ANTHONY, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss ELIZABETH DWIGHT, daughter of the late Dr. Benj. W. Dwight, of Clinton, N. Y.

BALDWIN—GAUL.—At Oak Grove, East Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. R. G. Strong, Mr. J. R. BALDWIN, of New-Baltimore, N. Y., and Miss CORNELIA A. GAUL, of East Newark, N. J.

CORNISH—TEETS.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, N. N. CORNISH and SARAH F., eldest daughter of Philip Teets, Esq., both of this city. No cards.

DE—WATROUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. SYMMS, WYCOFF E. DEY, of Cranberry, N. J., and JEANNE A., eldest daughter of E. B. Watrous, of the former place.

KOHN—SLOAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH KOHN, of Philadelphia, and MARIE J. SLOAN, daughter of Thos. J. Sloan, of New-York. No cards.

MERRILL—BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 12, By Rev. S. W. Sayres, of Belleville, N. J., A. RAYMOND MERRILL, of New-York, and Miss HANNAH E. BARNES, of Jersey City.

WHITLOCK—PIGOT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at Marlborough, N. J., by Rev. E. Willis, Mr. JOHN WHITLOCK and Miss MARY ANN PIGOT, daughter of Wm. A. Pigot, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

BROTHERSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, JAMES H. BROTHERSON.

Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 11, at St. Nicholas Hotel. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, JOHN BURR, aged 83 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Cameron-st., without further invitation.

DE BRAEKELEER.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, of diphtheria, MARY THERESA MARGARET, eldest child of Alphonse and Mary Ann De Braekeleer, aged 5 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from No. 73 East 40th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DUNCAN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday, Nov. 11, by drowning in the Holston River, Lieut. ORIN C. DUNCAN, of the 1st U. S. Heavy Artillery, (formerly member of the 23d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.,) and only son of Lucinda and Samuel Duncan, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 76 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EWEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, after a protracted illness, DANIEL EWEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 163 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 13, MARY, only child of James and Czarina T. Henry, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Gates-av., first house east of Nostrand, Brooklyn.

LEWIS.—On Friday, Jan. 13, ANNA ODELL, eldest daughter of George G. and Eliza C. Lewis, aged 8 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 737 8th av.

MANN.—At Succasunna, on Thursday, Jan. 12, Mrs. JERUSHA MANN, in her 85th year, widow of the late Jacob Mann, Esq., formerly of Morristown, N. J.

Funeral will be attended from her late residence, Oak Hill, in Succasunna, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SIMONTEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, CATHARINA M., widow of the late Wm. H. Simonten, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Point of Rocks, on the Appomatox River, LEWIS LEDYARD WILD, Lieut.-Colonel 41st U. S. Colored Troops, aged 31 years.

Funeral at Hartford, Conn., on Monday afternoon next.

WHITLOCK.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, MARGARET T., wife of Augustus Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel Bonnett, No. 15 West 28th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 13—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Capts. Birch, Johnston, Nicholson, Wallace and lady, Mr. Thompson and lady, Mrs. Tildesby and daughter, Mrs. M. Scharff, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. M. A. Bebe, L. Franzel, lady and 3 children, Mr. Weisman, Mr. Kirkby, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Jones, A. C. Leckie, and 229 steerage passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon rises. 7 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 10 | Gov. Island.. 9 59 | Hell Gate...11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Dec. 31, and Queenstown 1st inst., at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 11, lat. 40 36, lon. 69 55, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound W; same day, lat. 41 09, lon. 65 10, passed a coasting vessel of about 100 tons, bottom up.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Dec. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 251 passengers to John G. Dale.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal Jan. 9, via Wilmington blockading Squadron 10th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Bedford, (of Sidelia,) Gourley, Foo Choo 122 ds., passed Angier Oct. 18, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 21, with teas to order.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 361 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Had strong southerly gales throughout passage; damaged hull and spars, split sails, etc. Had 3 deaths and 1 birth.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 471 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses and old metal to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Been 13 ds. north of Bermuda with heavy weather; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados Dec. 30, with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados Dec. 29, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Harvest Moon, (of Boston,) Staples, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Paladin, (Argen.,) Brown, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to S. F. Davison.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 19 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Between lat. 31 and 32, passed a large number of bales of cotton.

Brig Hydra, (Russ.,) Behrens, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Aurora, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McDougall, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Isola, (of Bangor,) Brewster, Arecibo, P. R., Dec. 29, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Victoria, (of Nassau,) Wiklund, Matamoras Dec. 7, via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, with cotton to Victor Duckwitz. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; carried away rigging, split sails, etc.

Schr. Mary E. Jones, Swaine, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to W. J. Emmett.

Schr. Martha, Hudson, Stono River 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Barbados 14 ds., in ballast to E. T. Smith.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, Bunker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Gould, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Boynton, Reed, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Eaton, Georgetown, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Crow, Virginia, with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

The Captain's name of the bark Albino, arrived last night, is Wharfler.

Sailed.

Steamers Havana, Costa Rica.

Ship George Peabody.

Brigs Alice Gray, Panama.

Schooners Dos Hermanos, Charmer, G. Coney, E. J. Palmer, R. H. Fordred.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. bark Hadley, from Baltimore; brigs Ponsett, from Key West; Sea Foam, from New-York, and schr. Mary E. Nason, from Jacmel.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Dec. 30, brigs Julia E. Arey, Weeks, for Turks Island in 4 ds.; Anna Wellington, Johnson, from Philadelphia, arr. Dec. 29; whaling schr. Active, of Beverly; brig Evening Star, dischg.

At Arecibo, P. R., Dec. 29, bark Modena, from Baltimore, dischg.

At Barbados, Dec. 29, brig Julia, for Turks Island, to sail Dec. 30; bark S. W. Holbrook, just arr. In port Dec. 24, Black Hawk, for New-York in 10 ds.; bark Gazelle, for do. in 6 ds.

At Cardenas, Jan. 5, brigs Relief and Burdee, dischg.

[LATEST PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Stockholm, at Flushing.

Arr. from Boston, Loanna, at Fayal; Mary Richards, at Dungeness.

Arr. from Bangor, Gettysburgh, at Bristol.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

OFFICE, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $450,000.

150,000 SHARES OF $3 EACH.

30,000 SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY.

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This company have five wells now down, with engines, tubing tools, &c., on the ground, and is confidently expected soon to be able to pay quarterly dividends.

Books for subscriptions will close by the 20th inst. Subscription price, $1, being one-third the par value. To secure stock early, application should be made to RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

WARD'S PATENT FRENCH PRINT